THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
28 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1803.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1803.
Feb.	°	°	°		
26	46	51	49	29,92	cloudy
27	50	54	47	,83	fair and windy
28	46	52	47	,82	cloudy
Mar.	47	53	48	,76	fair and windy
2	48	54	47	,60	fair and windy
3	36	39	35	,79	snow showers
4	35	39	30	,85	snow showers
5	28	38	31	,91	fair
6	34	40	32	30,00	cloudy
7	30	35	30	,05	cloudy
8	32	36	31	,05	fair
9	30	37	30	,01	fair
10	31	34	32	,00	cloudy
11	32	33	30	,12	snow showers
12	26	34	28	,35	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1803.
Mar.	°	°	°		
13	25	44	38	30,32	fair
14	39	54	45	,03	fair
15	44	46	38	29,70	showery
16	35	44	36	,80	fair
17	38	48	45	,81	fair
18	45	54	46	30,10	cloudy
19	47	50	45	,15	cloudy
20	46	54	44	,16	rain
21	45	58	46	,17	fair
22	44	57	47	,11	fair
23	48	60	49	,20	fair
24	44	58	47	,14	fair
25	46	60	48	,03	fair
26	48	64	45	,09	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Mar. 19, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	60	5	38	3	25	9	23	6	32	3
Surrey	61	0	32	0	25	3	21	11	34	0
Hertford	54	4	35	6	25	0	20	10	36	0
Bedford	52	1	31	7	23	1	19	9	28	1
Hunting.	49	0	00	0	21	8	16	4	24	10
Northam.	52	10	20	0	21	10	17	8	27	6
Rutland	54	6	00	0	22	0	18	0	28	0
Leiceſter	55	1	00	0	22	4	17	6	29	2
Netting.	61	8	35	0	26	4	20	0	31	0
Derby	62	5	00	0	27	4	20	6	37	8
Stafford	60	3	00	0	25	8	20	3	35	4
Salop	56	5	38	8	24	6	19	11	40	10
Hereford	51	8	32	0	23	7	21	1	35	8
Worceſt.	53	4	29	0	24	1	23	1	33	9
Warwick	58	11	00	0	24	8	20	2	35	1
Wilts	56	6	00	0	23	0	19	8	37	0
Berks	58	7	00	0	23	3	21	10	32	6
Oxford	55	7	00	0	20	7	19	3	30	10
Bucks	53	3	00	0	22	3	20	6	30	6
Brecon	53	10	32	0	25	4	16	0	00	0
Montgo.	54	4	00	0	22	5	16	0	00	0
Radnor	51	4	00	0	23	7	18	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

56	6	36	11	23	10	18	8	32	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

47	1	28	11	22	1	17	6	30	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	57	2	33	0	25	3	24	8	31	1
Kent	57	10	50	0	25	6	22	0	31	1
Suſſex	52	0	00	0	25	0	21	4	32	0
Suffolk	54	2	00	0	22	0	19	1	26	10
Cambrid.	47	10	33	6	20	9	13	11	25	3
Norfolk	53	3	37	3	21	2	17	3	27	3
Lincoln	53	5	35	6	23	2	15	10	29	0
York	54	4	39	4	24	7	16	8	30	5
Durham	56	3	30	8	27	4	19	8	00	0
Northum.	51	0	40	0	20	10	17	10	36	0
Cumberl.	63	4	52	0	28	2	22	1	00	0
Weſtmo.	70	1	51	2	29	6	22	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	63	2	00	0	26	8	21	11	38	9
Cheſter	55	4	00	0	25	3	18	7	43	4
Flint	63	1	00	0	30	7	16	0	00	0
Denbigh	59	5	00	0	28	5	17	7	41	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	20	0	14	0	00	0
Carnarv.	61	4	42	0	26	0	15	0	00	0
Merioneth	65	9	48	0	27	4	19	4	00	0
Cardigan	61	2	00	0	21	1	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	48	7	00	0	22	0	12	8	00	0
Carmart.	55	8	00	0	21	0	13	6	00	0
Glamorg.	55	2	00	0	21	4	15	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	56	7	00	0	21	4	18	0	31	4
Somerſet	54	6	00	0	22	9	18	2	30	2
Monm.	56	11	00	0	23	8	18	8	00	0
Devon	59	3	00	0	22	7	15	11	00	0
Cornwall	59	0	00	0	21	9	16	2	00	0
Dorſet	56	7	00	0	21	8	20	0	40	0
Hants	53	1	00	0	22	2	22	0	34	3

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	57	6	36	0	26	8	21	9	29	6
2	52	7	33	6	21	8	17	8	26	5
3	53	3	37	3	21	2	17	2	27	3
4	53	2	35	6	23	1	16	0	28	0
5	53	7	35	4	21	11	18	8	36	0
6	65	7	51	7	28	7	22	4	32	9
7	60	11	36	11	26	2	20	11	39	10
8	62	4	45	0	27	2	17	0	41	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	55	9	36	11	21	3	13	4	32	9
10	55	9	36	11	22	10	18	2	31	0
11	59	1	36	11	21	8	16	0	32	9
12	55	0	36	11	21	11	21	2	37	1
13	47	10	28	11	20	2	17	11	29	7
14	50	0	28	11	22	2	15	11	34	0
15	48	5	28	11	27	9	19	9	34	4
16	43	6	28	11	23	5	16	8	28	3

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1803.

MR. URBAN, *Butterwick, Mar.* 21.

AS the Influenza, or Catarrhal Fever, is at preſent common in the Metropolis (as I learn by the public prints), you will, perhaps, not object to give the following practical hints a place in your benevolent Magazine.

I very lately publiſhed a tract on Conſumption of the Lungs, in which a *new* mode of treatment was laid down as having been found powerfully efficacious in the earlier ſtages of that diſorder; at the ſame time, a ſimilar mode of treatment was recommended, for its ſalutary effects, in common coughs of the more diſtreſſing kind.

I ſhall not heſitate to borrow an idea from that tract; and ſhall put it into ſuch a form as I have repeatedly found eminently ſerviceable in epidemic coughs, catarrhs, and ſimilar affections.

I will not ſay that the Influenza, ſo diſtreſſing and ſo prevalent now in London, is exactly the ſame kind of diſorder as has ſo readily yielded to the medicine I am going to propoſe. From the *common accounts*, however, it appears to be of the ſame nature; and I feel anxious to make public the remedy, from a hope that it will be found uſeful.

In very ſlight caſes and in infancy it may be ſufficient to diſſolve ten, fifteen, or twenty grains of mild volatile alkali, or carbonate of ammonia, in half an ounce of the ſyrup of white poppies. Of this a tea-ſpoonful may be given two or three times a day, or oftener if neceſſary, to children of ſix months old; and two or three tea-ſpoons full to thoſe of more advanced ages.

For thoſe who have arrived to maturity the following may be given:

Diſſolve ſix grains of crude opium and one drachm of mild volatile alkali, by trituration with one ounce of water, or ſimple peppermint-water, and half an ounce of ſyrup of white poppies, or of ſimple ſyrup; to which add two or three drachms of the volatile aromatic ſpirit, or ſpirit of ammonia. Of this mixture about a tea-ſpoon full may be taken in cold water two, three, or four times in the twenty-four hours. I ſay *about* a tea-ſpoonfull; becauſe, if there be but little cough, or pain about the cheſt, &c. a ſmall tea-ſpoon full will be a ſufficient doſe; but, if the cough be troubleſome, it will be occaſionally neceſſary to increaſe the doſe to one and a half or two tea-ſpoonsfull.

If the cough be very diſtreſſing, it may be proper to increaſe the quantity of opium to eight or ten grains in the mixture.

The addition of a few drops of oil of anniſeeds will cover the taſte of the alkali, where anniſeeds are not diſagreeable. If the ſtomach be much loaded, a grain or two of emetic tartar may be given, if thought neceſſary; and the bowels muſt be kept moderately open; for which purpoſe one drachm of the common aloetic pill may be formed in twelve or eighteen pills; and one, two, or three, may be taken occaſionally; or, if pills be objected to, rhubarb or caſtor oil may be taken for the ſame purpoſe. Acids, fruits, and pickles, ſhould be avoided.

This is the mode of treatment which I have repeatedly found productive of the moſt deſireable effects; and in hopes that, in the preſent inſtance, it may be of equal efficacy, I wiſh it to be made public; particularly as, if it be found not to ſucceed equally to my wiſhes,

it

it ſtill may be tried with ſafety, if the firſt doſe or two be given with caution.

The importance of the ſubject will be a ſufficient apology for the length of this article; and at the ſame time will, I hope, ſecure its inſertion in your reſpectable Miſcellany. E. PEART, M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, March* 8.

IT appears, perhaps, difficult to believe, but is at the ſame time ſtrictly true, that I never ſaw the letter ſigned S. S. vol. LXXII. p. 1111, till I was ſhewn it here, at Bath. The paſſage as quoted there does certainly appear to be nonſenſe; and I ſuppoſe with S. S. that there muſt have been ſome miſtake made by my printer. When I return to Wales, I will examine the original MS. and let you know.

They have printed *agues* for *Agnes* in a letter of the ſame volume, I remember; the date ſometime in 1781. Dr. Johnſon uſed to ſay I behaved like *Agnes* in Moliere's comedy; and, adviſing me to ſhew more ſpirit, ſays ſomewhere, "This is not the time (or ſeaſon) *for Agnes*;" and printers not comprehending how that *could* be made ſenſe of, printed the word *Agues*. Such is conjectural criticiſm.

I feel obliged by the politeneſs and candour with which the remarks of S. S. are expreſſed; and am

Yours, &c. H. L. PIOZZI.

Mr. URBAN, *Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſq. March* 10.

YOUR correſpondent Mr. Hawkins, p. 32, was groſſly miſinformed on the ſubject of the paintings diſcovered in St. Stephen's chapel, when he was told "that the drawings for the Society of Antiquaries were not made till the originals had been removed from their firſt ſtation; ſo that the artiſt never ſaw them as they ſtood in the Houſe of Commons, but was obliged to copy them as ſo many detached ſubjects, without being able to aſcertain their general connexion with the whole; and this, after they had been conſiderably injured in the removal, and ſome of them entirely deſtroyed."

Having been employed by the Society of Antiquaries to make copies of theſe paintings, I beg leave to affirm, that either a reduced outline or tracings of all the ſubjects on both ſides of the altar, and in the arches on the South ſide of the chapel (which includes every thing material that was diſcovered), were made by myſelf before a ſingle ſtone of them were removed; a fact which may be corroborated by Mr. Groves, and the different perſons employed in the alterations of the building at that time. It may farther be added, that ſo far was the ſubſequent careful removal of theſe paintings from being diſadvantageous with reſpect to their imitation, that, by affording an opportunity of placing each portion in the beſt light, it not only facilitated my progreſs, but enabled me to make corrections, and diſcover many parts which, but for the removal, could never have been ſeen. From experience of the time and labour neceſſary to the finiſhing of a ſmall part, I may ſafely venture to ſay that, far from being able to make a correct copy of the whole, I ſhould have found it utterly impoſſible to have compleated much leſs than a quarter during the time the originals remained in their place, even though I had begun on the firſt day of the diſcovery. RICH. SMIRKE, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Newman-ſt. Mar.* 11.

THERE is a paper in your Magazine p. 121, which I cannot read without returning you my grateful acknowledgments for the very handſome terms in which you have ſpoken of the abilities of my late father and myſelf in the ſcience of Sculpture: and I beg leave to ſay, that the ſatisfaction I receive from the nature of your commendation, I place among my rewards

wards for the unremitted labour bestowed for more than three years on the coloſſal ſtatue of *Marquis Cornwallis*, to which your deſcription chiefly refers.

You will, however, allow me reſpectfully to ſubmit to you one inaccuracy, which I would not notice if an exact ſtatement on the ſubject was not a point of conſiderable importance to me.

It is ſtated that the group in honour of Lord Cornwallis was under the chiſel of my late father, and that it has been only "*completed*" by myſelf. I beg leave to inform you, that the whole has been executed ſince his death, and that the models and marble are both from my own hand.

The firſt *idea*, however, expreſſed in an outline on paper, belonged to my father; and the commiſſion was put into his hands a ſhort time previous to his deceaſe: but the work was not begun till about two months after that event.

Your obſervation on the impropriety of denominating this work a *group* is extremely juſt; I was, however, unable to ſelect a more appropriate term that would have been at the ſame time more generally underſtood. JOHN BACON.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

AMONGST the many intereſting inveſtigations which have enriched your venerable pages, I do not recollect to have ſeen much, or that which is very ſatisfactory, on the diſtinction that is made between *reaſon* in the human ſpecies, and what is called *inſtinct* or *ſagacity* in the brutes. I mean, that the difference has not been diſtinctly defined; neither has the latter faculty or influence been ſo clearly aſcertained, or deſcribed, ſo as to give us any determinate ideas on the ſubject. Indeed, from the many tales which are related, and the frequent inſtances which muſt fall under the notice of every attentive obſerver, of the wonderful proofs of ſaga[illegible] in the different animals, eſpecially in thoſe of the ſame ſpecies, it ſeems hardly poſſible to define the extent of the power, or to ſay wherein it differs from the leſſer exertions of reaſon in man. Avowing myſelf to be totally inadequate to the taſk of inveſtigating this ſubject, *I* humbly ſubmit it to the conſideration of your literate and liberal correſpondents, hoping to ſee it fully elucidated; and conclude with reciting an inſtance, of which I can vouch for the truth; and remain,

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F. S. M.

Remarkable Sagacity in a Dog.

SOME years ſince, Mr. S——, of Margate, in Kent, was returning from a neighbouring town, during a very heavy fall of ſnow, and was accompanied by a dog belonging to a relation of his, who kept an inn near his own houſe. He became ſo fatigued with his journey, which he performed on foot, that he was hardly able to proceed; and, when within a mile or leſs from home, he ſeveral times ſtopped; when the ſagacious animal ſeized hold of his coat, and impelled him forwards, until, through his kind efforts, he literally tore the ſkirts from his garment. At laſt, Mr. S. being entirely overcome by the inclemency of the weather, when he had arrived within two hundred yards of his houſe, was obliged to drop on the ſnow by the ſide of a hovel; and ſuppoſes he immediately fell aſleep. It appeared that the faithful animal had uſed every endeavour to awaken him, as his hands and face, when he was diſcovered, were evidently marked by the claws of the dog; but this being ineffectual, he then left his friend, and haſted to his maſter's houſe, and by every geſture which he could command endeavoured to entice ſomebody with him, by howling, running backwards and forwards to the door, &c. But, not being able to make himſelf underſtood, he took a perſon by the coat, and led him to the ſpot where his friend lay in an inſenſible ſtate,

and

and nearly deprived of life by the cold. Assistance being procured, Mr S. was taken to his house, and with the greatest difficulty restored to animation. In gratitude to his deliverer (under the Almighty), he took the greatest care of the dog; had his portrait accurately taken in oil colours, and which, as a *memento*, now graces the chimney-piece in his hall. Shall we call this fidelity, instinct, sagacity, friendship, or *reason*, in the brute; or a gracious interposition of Eternal Providence, in thus furnishing this animal with faculties beyond the nature of his species; thus to preserve the life of one in the higher rank in his wonderful, incomprehensible, and all-beautiful creation? T. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

PERMIT me to occupy a small portion of your valuable Miscellany, by expressing my great surprize, that, among the noble testimonials of national gratitude erected to the memory of our departed heroes, statesmen, and other eminent characters, no monument has hitherto been erected, at the public expence, to the memory of Capt. Cooke. To say any thing in praise of this truly great man, would be superfluous. His indefatigable researches, his unwearied application to the objects of his pursuit, his unexampled attention to the health of the men who sailed with him (which is not the least amiable trait in his character), and his unparalleled intrepidity in facing the many dangers to which he was unavoidably exposed, are still fresh in the memory of every one. That such a man should be suffered to moulder into dust, "with scarce a stone to tell where he lies," is, in my opinion, much to be regretted; but I sincerely hope, that at no very distant period we may have the satisfaction of seeing his memory handed down to posterity in a manner worthy of his name. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

WITH profound respect for the Liturgy of the Church of England, of which I am an erring member, I cannot agree with your worthy correspondent W. B. p. 37, that the occasional use of it in private families can be prophane or improper. Does not W. B. know many parishes in which the Church Service is confined to the afternoon? Knows he not many parishes wherein the Church is three to seven miles from much of the inhabited part? Will a serious master do wrong, if on short days, or in very bad weather, he shall assemble his family and servants, and use the Church Liturgy (except the Absolution), and read to them the Lessons, and either a Sermon of some Church Minister, or, if he be not so provided, that of our Lord on the Mount? Can he supply himself with any other Prayers so well adapted to all our wants and desires, or more full and ardent thanksgivings for the benefits poured upon us? Dr. Johnson says, No. Ought the instance of a few petulant school-boys using the Liturgy irreverently out of the Church, or the careless and rapid *reading* it in the Church, to be a reason for neglecting it on the occasions I have mentioned? One should almost be tempted to think that the accommodation of other forms would proceed from a Dissenter only. There are forms of long standing for private devotion, particularly in some Weekly Preparations, which are in need of much alteration. Were every head of a family to endeavour to supply the inevitable absence of public worship, Christianity would again rear its sacred head, the morals of our servants and labourers would not be what they now too often are, and the Church would be much better attended.

Yours, &c.

A JOHNSONIAN.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Madras, Sept. 6, 1802.*

BEING engaged in the gratifying amuſement of looking over your entertaining Collection for Feb. 1802, at p. 136, I find the Items of Stock required by a paſſenger from Dominica; permit me to addreſs to you the *preſent common* price in the *Bazar* (Market) of this place, of the *beſt* quality, for ſimilar articles; and at Calcutta many of the articles would be *more* cheap, and of better quality.

	Fanams.			s.	d.		s.	d.
Sheep each,	20	to	30	3	9	to	5	6
Capons do.	7	to	22	1	4		4	0
Fowls do.	3	to	8	0	7	to	1	6
	Pagoda.							
Turkeys do	1	to	2	8	0	to	16	0
	F.		F.					
Pigs per lb.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	to	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	to	0	8
Hams do.	12	to	15	2	3	to	2	9
Sugar Candy do.			3				0	7
Good Brown do.			1				0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Tea do.	12	to	22	2	3	to	4	0
Eggs 4 for			1				0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Rice 80 lb. for			25				4	8
	Pagodas.			£.	s.	d.		
Madeira, per doz.			5	2	0	0		
Porter do.			$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0		
Port Wine do.			$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	0		
Rum do.			3	1	4	0		
Brandy do.			4 to 6	1	12	0		
				2	8	0		

Yams, plantains, vegetables, and fruits in general ſcarce and dear *here*; at Pondicherry the ſupply is good and reaſonable. The deficiency more apparently aſſignable to *our* negligence than to any *local* error of ſoil, &c.

Yours, &c. J. W.

MR. URBAN, *March* 12.

I HAVE ventured, with the hope of ſeeing them in your next Magazine, to ſend you the following lines altered from "The Legende of Ariadne of Athens."

The ear accuſtomed to harmonious numbers will derive little pleaſure from them, on account of the want of variety in the cæſura of each verſe. He may however excuſe it when he is acquainted with the intention of the writer; whoſe object was not to attend to variety in the cæſura, but to adhere ſtudiouſly to the form of the original; trying, by this method, and an alteration of the obſolete into more modern language, if ſome of the ſimple manner of the original would not be preſerved; and Chaucer ſtill be himſelf, although in a new dreſs.

The Poet, having acquainted us with the flight of Theſeus and Phædra, proceeds:

Of thoſe falſe lovers poiſon be the bane!
To Ariadne will I turn again.
Tir'd with the voyage in grateful ſleep ſhe lies;
With deepeſt ſorrow doom'd, alas! to riſe.
Too ſoon the dawning light diſpells the charm, [arm,
And hopeful o'er the bed ſhe ſpreads her
But no one finds. Alas! ſhe ſaid, the morn,
Alas! the fatal hour that ſaw me born.
I am betray'd—her lovely treſſes rent,
Bareſoot in haſte along the ſhore ſhe went,
And cried in vain—"Theſeus, my heart's deſire, [thou retire?
Where art thou? where, my love, doſt
Ah fled me! left by cruel beaſts to die."
The rocky caverns anſwer to her cry;

The

The Moon yet ſhone, but could not him
diſcloſe;
And to the tow'ring rock in haſte ſhe goes;
And ſaw his bark upon the diſtant deep,
Cold grew her heart; and pangs forbad to
weep.
"Sooner the beaſts, for me inclin'd to
grieve." [deceive?)
(Hath he no ſin who could ſuch love
"Theſeus, return! for pity turn again!
"Thy bark half freighted idly cuts the
Main."
High on a rock her floating robe ſhe hung,
That he ſhould well obſerve, and feel her
wrong,
And well remind him ſhe was left behind,
And turn again, and there in ſafety find.
But vain her hope; his ſails in diſtance fade,
And the cold ſtone receiv'd the fainting
Maid.
Again ſhe roſe, and kiſs'd with tender care
The ſteps his treach'rous feet had printed
there.
"Thou bed, ſhe cried, that erſt didſt two
receive,
Of two not one thou ſhalt the anſwer give;
Where is the part moſt lovely? gone away?
Me wretched in what ſhelter ſhall I lay?
For though no help from theſe wild ſhores
I learn,
Home to my country dare I not return;
Nor counſel venture in this hapleſs ſtate."
But why in ſtrains prolong'd my woes
relate:
Woes ſo ſevere my Muſe too long would
hold,
And gentle Ovid well the tale hath told.

For the original I refer the Reader to Chaucer, Bell's Edition, vol. X. p. 106; and am Sir, one

Who loves the antique Muſe; though quaint
ſhe ſeem,
Still is ſhe ſimple in her old attire,
And wears the charm of unadorned Nature.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

I BEG leave to inform D. H. p. 129, that the ſtory to which he alludes of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Eſſex's ring, is very particularly told in Hume's Hiſtory of England; where it appears, that the ring was given him by Queen Elizabeth as a pledge of her affection, who told him, at the ſame time, that into whatever diſgrace he might fall, or however offended ſhe might be with him, if he ſent her that ring, ſhe would recall her former kindneſs and liſten to his apology. The Earl of Eſſex, during his laſt impriſonment, delayed ſending the ring to his Royal Miſtreſs till after his trial and condemnation, when, as his laſt reſource, he delivered the ring to the Counteſs of Nottingham, deſiring her to preſent it to the Queen. The Counteſs was prevailed upon by her huſband, the mortal enemy of Eſſex, not to execute the commiſſion; and Elizabeth, aſtoniſhed and provoked at the obſtinacy of her favourite, in not making this laſt appeal to her tenderneſs, was at length induced, by her reſentment and indignation, to ſign the warrant for his execution. Hume farther mentions, that the Counteſs, being on her death-bed ſtruck with remorſe for her conduct, revealed the fatal ſecret to the Queen, who burſt into a furious paſſion, ſhook the dying Counteſs in her bed; and ſaying, "That God might pardon her, but ſhe never could," broke from her, and from that time gave herſelf up to the deepeſt and moſt incurable melancholy.

Yours, &c. M. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, March* 13.

TISSOT, in his Life of Zimmerman, ſays that that great man publiſhed in the Journal of Zurich "a dream which he had in the night of the 5th of November, 1755, concerning the ſtate of the ſoul after death." Can any one of your numerous correſpondents inform me whether the account of this dream has ever been tranſlated into the Engliſh language; and, if it has, where it is to be met with? E. A. P.

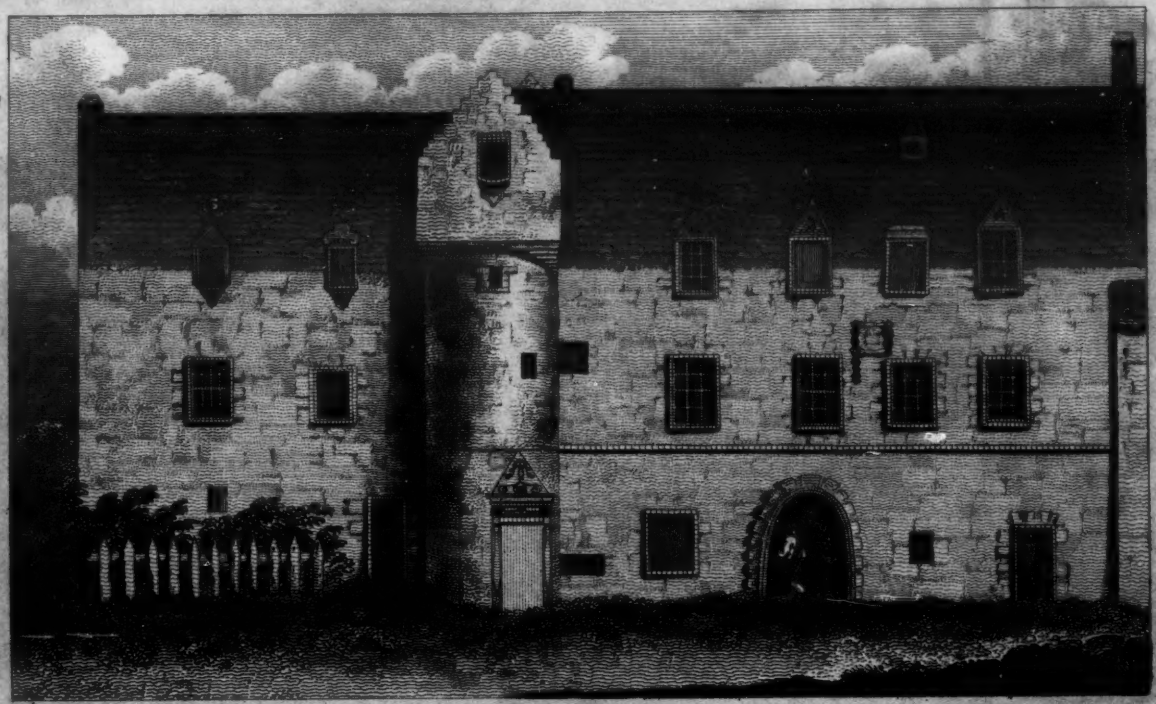
Mr. URBAN, *March* 5.

YOUR correſpondent p. 124, if he will make particular enquiry on that head, will find himſelf greatly miſtaken in ſuppoſing that the new council of the Society of Antiquaries at the annual election is *nominated*, or the Houſe Liſt, as it is uſually called, made out by the old Council. He will find that the liſt is marked by the Preſident alone, and never ſubmitted to the conſideration of a Council.

AN OLD MEMBER.

Mr,

FRONT VIEW of a House in the TOWN of ELGIN, Taken for SIR Rt CALDER 1802, by Alex. Warren.



Built by Thomas Calder of Sheriff Mills in 1669 on the Sands of Borrow brigs.

Fig. 2

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

DOOR-WAY of CALDER HOUSE.

Built by Thomas Calder of Thurso, Sheriff Miller, in 1669, on the Lands of Ottarstone

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

THE house built by Thomas Calder, of Sherriff Miln, stands on the North side of the High or middle street at Elgin *(Plate I.)* is nearly opposite to Duffus house; and it appears to have been built with an idea of resemblance thereto. The front towards the street contained, according to the custom of the country at that period, chiefly offices and outhouses. The part of the house inhabited by the family is built behind on the left, and the top of the roof is in the annexed drawing (rather inaccurately and incorrectly) described appearing over the front. To this part of the house there is a door of entrance similar to the door on the front as to form and ornaments *(Plate II.)*, but without any inscription. And over this door appears the stone frame, wherein were placed the arms of Calder of Asswanlie. These were taken down some years since by the father of the present proprietor. The initials of the name Thomas Calder, T. C. and those of Magdaline Sutherland, M. S. his wife, appear alternately over every window and in various parts of the house throughout the whole building. The house is now the distinct property of two gentlemen, and it is formed into two separate habitations. This Thomas Calder, of Sherriff Miln, was a grandson of Robert Calder, of Asswanlie, in the county of Aberdeen; and he is great great grandfather to Sir Robert Calder, bar admiral of the Red squadron of his Majesty's fleet. ABERDEBN.

Mr. URBAN, *Chintlinton, Feb.* 16.

THE inclosed impression of a seal *(fig.* 2,) was presented to me by the Rev. Mr. Hughes at Gibraltar. On digging the foundation of the new Library there, the original from which this is taken was found at a considerable depth; and is now, or was, in the possession of Mr. Ince, the chief overseer. Some broken remains of the handle of the seal are still attached to the back. W. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Brecknock, Feb.* 12.

MANY of the churches in the hundred of Builth, in Brecknockshire, are covered with shingles, or small flat slips of wood, or boards resembling tiles. Under these, and over the roof of the chancel of the parish church of Maesmynis (a small rectory in this country, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's), is a kind of wainscoat divided into 36 pannels or compartments, on each of which are two figures and scrolls resembling *fig.* 3, drawn in water colours*; and below them was a kind of cornice, on which were painted some sprawling broad-winged angels, each supporting on his breast a shield, on which were the Cross, scourge, nails, &c. These angels, as well as the lions (for such I presume they are intended for) have now nearly vanished. I have shewn these figures to many of our British antiquaries; but none of them will venture to hazard a conjecture as to their meaning or allusion. Perhaps some of your correspondents are more courageous, and will favour me with their sentiments through the medium of your publication or otherwise. None of the nobility or gentry of this country bore arms similar to these, except Sir Roger de Bredwarden, the ancestors of the Vaughans; and the countenances of his lions are in profile, and not guardant: besides, he had no property in this part of the country; nor were any of his descendants ever settled there.

I should likewise consider it as a favour if any of your correspondents would inform me, whether there are any prints or portraits of Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, his five sons, the Breoss, or Braosas, of Brecknock; the Bohuns from Humphrey the 6th inclusive, or the Staffords, dukes of Buckingham, all lords of Brecknock; of which county I hope to bring out a history (or at least the first volume) during the course of the ensuing summer. Of Bernard Newmarch, the conqueror of Breconshire in the reign of William Rufus, I despair of procuring a likeness; but I should be glad to be informed *where* I may expect to meet with a resemblance of any of the noblemen named above. THEOPH. JONES.

Mr. URBAN, *Rouen, Aug.* 24, 1788.

YOU know the many and various difficulties with which my desire of crossing the water has been long opposed, and you will be happy to see from the date of this letter that they subsist no longer. I shall with great pleasure discharge the promise I made, of sending from time to time a short

* See the Fowton ring, p. 122. EDIT.

narrative

narrative of my tour. Whether it will be worthy your notice can only be proved by the experiment; it will at leaſt be a teſtimony of regard and a proof of friendſhip. High expectations I know you will not form of one who, not being *ex profeſſo* a politician, a naturaliſt, or amateur, contentedly claſſes himſelf with thoſe ordinary travellers, who endeavour in their route without parade to amuſe and inſtruct themſelves. Partly for your convenience, and partly for my own, I have preferred the form of a journal; and hence, with your map before you, you may take me up as your *compagnon de voyage*, and obſerve all my motions.

Auguſt 11. I ſailed from Brighton in the Speedwell, Capt. Lind, and was the only paſſenger. We ſtarted with little wind, but a breeze freſhened off ſhore which brought us about four o'clock A. M. in full view of the coaſt of France. I had continued on deck till nine, and then turned in without ſickneſs, but never free from dizzineſs. By ſix we were completely becalmed, when we were hailed by a French boat and rowed to ſhore, a diſtance of about two leagues and a half, and at the moderate charge (as it affected me) of two ſhillings.

Dieppe is ſituated low, having vaſt ranges of cliffs to the right and left. The pier is bold and commanding. There ſtand on it a light-houſe, a ſtandard, and a crucifix. The harbour is not calculated for the admiſſion of ſhips of great burthen, but is one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable on the coaſt. The Bourſe, or Exchange, is a handſome building; and the promenade before it between rows of trees brings together daily all who wiſh to ſee and to be ſeen. The market, which is contiguous, is commodious, and, what I did not expect to find, tolerably clean. The ſtreets, for a ſea port, may be conſidered as wide; the houſes are of brick, and well built. Its ſhops in general open, ſurmounted with balconies. In various parts of the town are fountains, not inelegant, and ſerving at all events the purpoſe of cleanlineſs, for the brackiſhneſs of the water renders it very unpalatable. The governor, or commandant, reſides in the caſtle, a very antient building, to the right of its pier on landing, whoſe ſite occupies a conſiderable tract of ground, and from which there is ſaid to be one of the fineſt proſpects in this country. Of two churches here, St. James and St. Remigius, I ſaw only the former, which is a large and ſightly ſtructure; the altar is handſomely ornamented, but with an approach to the tawdry; and many of the chapels have appropriate embelliſhments. With the exception of tobacco, it does not appear that there are in this place any manufactories of conſideration; that of lace being quite upon the decline, and little demand being now made for ivory and toys, in which they formerly excelled. Hope is, however, alive, and the ſpirit of improvement unextinguiſhed, as they have projected, nay actually begun, a new harbour; but, from what I could collect on the ſubject, it appears that there is the certainty of a very heavy expence, and a conſiderable doubt whether in point of convenience it will excel the old one. The inhabitants are ſaid to exceed twenty thouſand, of which a large proportion are mariners and fiſhermen; Paris and the intervening large cities being ſupplied with fiſh from this place. When you conſider the diſtance and the ſluggiſh conveyance, Billingſgate will riſe in your eſtimation; more particularly when I add, that in the Pariſian market the Carthuſians (who never taſte animal food) are allowed the firſt choice. The inn to which I was recommended at this place was the Ville de Londres, where the landlord, Mr. La Roue, was by no means deficient in attention or charges. I found on my return that I ſhould have fared better at leſs expence at the Hotel d'Eſperance. I ſhould have thought it a good augury to have commenced my travels under ſuch aſcendancy, and with the motto of our great moral poet,

"Hope travels on, nor leaves us when we die."

Finding an Engliſh gentleman who was going to Rouen, I availed myſelf of the opportunity of joining him in a cabriolet, for the uſe of which La Roue modeſtly obliged us to pay 15s. This was drawn by three miſerable poſt horſes, whoſe harneſs was principally furniſhed by the rope-maker. They conveyed us as far as Oſmonville, a diſtance of two poſts, or about eight miles. I was much pleaſed with the general appearance of the country. It is principally open and in tillage, except in the immediate vicinity of the villages, where there are a few old inclo-

ſures

cloſures of paſturage, which appear eminently verdant and fertile. We were frequently pleaſed with catching a view of the *chateaux* of the Norman gentry. The buildings appeared in general antique, and there was attached to them a particularity which added to the *coup d'œil*; I mean a ſtately avenue of trees. Of theſe there appeared to be two, and ſometimes three, agreeably to the reſpective fronts of the manſions. The harveſt was by no means in a ſtate of greater forwardneſs than in Suſſex. It was probably late in both countries, ſince no wheat was cut in either on the 13th of Auguſt. The grain in general did not appear of ſuch luxuriant growth as that we had left behind, but the weeds and rubbiſh were ſhamefully abundant. This was the firſt occaſion, but not the laſt, I had to obſerve at what a diſtance the French farmer ſtands from the Engliſh cultivator. Some portion of the ground was appropriated to clover, which, where it had been ſuffered to grow for ſeed or for the ſcythe, was extremely good; but in general it was eaten off by ſheep folded like our own, and by horſes and cows confined by a tether. The latter mode is undoubtedly better for the enſuing crop. From the quantity of land that lay in a fallow ſtate, I conclude that the cuſtom of the country is the ſame as in moſt of our open fields, namely that of fallowing every third year. The roads are ſubſtantially the ſame as our own, being gravel and ſmall ſtone; occaſionally you meet with a *pavé*, or pavement of ſome hundred yards, where the ground had probably been ſwampy or unſafe. They are generally twice and often thrice as broad as our beſt turnpike roads, and they are at leaſt in as good a ſtate of repair. This circumſtance is owing to the *corvée*, which excites ſo many murmurs through the country, and which is in this reſpect defective, that its burthen falls moſt heavily where it is leaſt able to be borne, on the little farmer and the induſtrious labourer. The nobility and the clergy are exempt by privilege, and the higher claſs of farmers generally contrive to exempt themſelves. The ſtatute duty in our own country would be a good model for a new law here, ſince there is nothing reprehenſible in it but what is remediable, and that is the execution. From Oſinonville, where we changed horſes, we proceeded to Sortes, about a poſt and a half. The country continued to wear pretty much the ſame face, but was rather more flat and level. I obſerved this difference in the roads, that hitherto they had been bordered by elms. I now found myſelf travelling through rows of apple-trees. Theſe plantations are ſo common in this province, that there is little to dread from depredation. Any paſſenger is allowed without interruption to take as many as may ſerve for a temporary meal, and are conſumed on the ſpot; but the circumſtance of carrying them away conſtitutes a theft. To this there is little provocation, as they are extremely rough and diſagreeable to the palate. The cyder they produce is very indifferent: I took occaſion when at Rouen to procure the beſt that money could purchaſe; but the refuſe of Hereford-ſhire is nectar and ambroſia to this traſh.

Tortes is a pretty conſiderable village; we met with a tolerable dinner; and the promiſe of a piece of *douze ſous* to the waiter procured us a bottle of very good burgundy. Hence we proceeded in tolerable good humour, as you may ſuppoſe, to Cambris, a diſtance of a poſt and a half, where there is only a ſingle poſt houſe. Between Cambris and Rouen, which is two poſts, we were met by another cabriolet travelling poſt like our own: the drivers alighting at the ſame inſtant, with conſiderable expedition changed the horſes, and they returned commodiouſly to their reſpective homes. The arrangement is not a bad one either for the horſes or their maſters; the traveller alone is forgotten, ſince his permiſſion is not aſked, and he ſeems of little more conſequence than the machine in which he ſits. The ſurface of the country is here more irregular, riſing often into hills whoſe ſides are cloathed with wood, and more pleaſing to the eye of the paſſenger. When within four or five miles of Rouen, we often caught a view of its ſpires and turrets; the Seine has the appearance of a noble river, and the meadows through which it paſſed were extenſive, and in the higheſt degree verdant. In a tract of above thirty miles of fertile country. I was ſurprized to find no ſtacks of corn, or ricks of hay; but I found on enquiry that there was an univerſal preference given to houſing and embarning whenever it could poſſibly be done. The ſtacks I afterwards ſaw are

so ill-conſtructed to reſiſt weather and vermin, that I cannot but commend their choice. They have a method of preſerving young trees from cattle, which deſerves imitation in England, that of wrapping them from the root upwards in ſtrong bands of hay or ſtraw. But it is now time to conclude. My next ſhall give you an account of the antient and populous city now full in my view. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

IN a former letter, in your laſt volume, I made ſome obſervations on the population and regiſter returns under the act of 41 Geo. III. In purſuance of my promiſe on that occaſion to ſend you ſome farther remarks, I preſent you with the following, for the information or amuſement of your readers.

Looking to the final ſummary of births within England and Wales, the loweſt number within the laſt century was in 1710. From that period to the year 1781, every tenth year ſhews a progreſſive increaſe; ſo that in the latter year compared with the former, the births conſiderably exceeded the proportion of 3 to 2. Comparing alſo the firſt five years of the annual returns, including the year 1780, with the laſt five years including 1800, the average of births had farther increaſed, ſo as to be almoſt double of what they were in 1710; and in proportion with 1781, nearly as 17 to 15, though the laſt year, probably on account of the war, was much leſs than in any year ſince 1780.

The burials gradually increaſed from 1700 to 1781; ſo that in the laſt year compared with the firſt, they were very nearly as 43 to 30. The average of the firſt five years of the annual returns, including 1780, compared with the laſt five years, including 1800, was not materially different from the numbers in 1780 or 1781. Of this period, the years 1795 and 1800 appear to have been the moſt fatal; though in thoſe years they were ſhort of the reſpective births by about 44,000 annually, in proportion nearly as 5 to 6.

Proceeding to the marriages, we may take them at three periods, as they are returned annually from 1754 to 1800. The average of five years, from 1755 to 1759 inclusive (for in 1754 the Marriage act did not take place till Lady day, and ought not to be deemed a fair criterion), ſomewhat exceeded 48,000; in five years from 1780 to 1784 they were above 63,000; and in five years ending in 1800 had increaſed to make an average of more than 73,000, though the laſt year, from the war and the oppreſſion of the times, was about 5000 ſhort. In the laſt year alſo we find, for the moſt part, a conſiderable deficiency of births, with an increaſe of burials; all which circumſtances were very unfavourable to population.

A few provincial obſervations, reſpecting the deficiency of births in particular, ſeem to merit our attention on this ſubject. Many of the Diſſenters who are baptiſed by their own teachers, or informally receive names from their parents only, as Anabaptiſts, Independents, Unitarians, &c. inter their dead at the pariſh churches, and are accordingly regiſtered; but do not appear in the liſt of births. Theſe conſiderably ſwell the returns of burials, and make the proportion between births and deaths ſtill more diſtant than the final ſummary. To that examination, therefore, I cannot proceed. As ſpecimens only, I would juſt obſerve of Weſtbury pariſh in Wilts, which is a hundred of itſelf, that from 1700 to 1790, with only two exceptions, the burials moſtly very greatly exceeded the births; they are afterwards greatly inferior. The ſame occurs in Whorſdon, or Whorwhelſdown hundred, from 1700 to 1750 inclusive; after which, excepting in 1785 and 1786, they are generally much fewer. At theſe reſpective periods, it is probable the Diſſenters, evidently a large proportion of the inhabitants, eſtabliſhed burial places of their own, by which they leſſened the number of burials at the reſpective pariſh churches.

It is much to be lamented that, with a population manifeſtly increaſing very rapidly, the number of families ſhould ſo greatly exceed the number of houſes inhabited. This is principally to be found in towns. Where they bear no greater proportion than about 10 to 9, or even as 6 to 5, perhaps much need not be ſaid. But when we find them in cloſe and obſcure places, very often in towns as 3 to 2, or as 2 to 1, and in Charles pariſh, Plymouth, and Stoke-Damarel pariſh for inſtance, nearly as 3 to 1, it creates ſerious cauſe of alarm at the dangerous tendency of ſuch crowded habitations to generate diſeaſes of the worſt ſpecies, and the fa-

tality

tality unavoidably conſequent to thoſe whoſe habits peculiarly expoſe them to infection. Abſtracting alſo the houſes of better families, and of reſpectable tradeſmen, who live in ſingle houſes and in the beſt ſtreets alſo; it is not too much to ſuppoſe that in many houſes there may be four or five families; and if they are not uncommonly tenacious of cleanlineſs, which is neither to be expected nor ſcarcely if at all practiſed, need we wonder at the frequent returns of epidemical fevers, whether occaſioned by freſh importation and introduction, or generated in the manner alluded to? That houſes are thus crowded in the places mentioned, I know to be a fact; and commonly too, in the moſt obſcure courts, alleys, and lanes, where putrid ſubſtances are ſuffered to poiſon the air, already ſufficiently impure for want of free circulation. Could it be poſſible for the legiſlature to adopt any mode to prevent this crowding of families, I do not know any regulation which would more highly tend to the political advantage of this kingdom and its dependencies.

One very great cauſe of increaſing population may be aſcribed to the ſucceſs of inoculation for the Small-pox. One in 4 or 5, or about 200 to 250 in a thouſand, uſually died of this loathſome diſorder in the natural way of infection, eſpecially by the old hot ſyſtem; now ſcarce one in a thouſand dies, ſo that *this ſaving of lives* * alone would account for our increaſing numbers, without perplexing ourſelves for any other cauſe. SEVERIANUS.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

COIN. A piece of metal, either copper, ſilver, or gold, ſtamped with an impreſſion of ſome repreſentation to ſerve as money. They likewiſe commemorate remarkable events. The varieties of Engliſh coin among our collectors are numerous, beginning from the earlieſt ages, and continued down to late times.

College. A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning and religion, as in our Univerſities. Moſt of the buildings belonging thereunto are on that magnificent ſcale which can only be exceeded by our Cathedrals and their attendant edifices. The Plan. A gate of entrance, lodgings for the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, offices, hall, cloiſter, and chapel.

Colonade. A range of Columns. This article applies principally to the Roman and Grecian orders.

Column. A pillar, either round, ſquare, or octangular, given ſingle, or cluſtered by the junction of many ſmaller columns. Its features are, a baſe, ſhaft, and capital.

Compartment. A receſs of ſmall projection made in a wall or pannel, either ſquare, oblong, pointed, or of any other figure; ſurrounded by ſimple mouldings, or mouldings drawn out into various geometrical figures, and enriched with foliage, ſhields, and other devices.

Compaſſes. An inſtrument for meaſuring figures, deſcribing circles, &c. Compaſſes were common to our anceſtors, as ſeen in a baſſo relievo in Worceſter cathedral and in baſſo-relievos elſewhere.

Compoſition. In architecture, is the art of forming and uniting together the various parts of a building, ſo as to compoſe one entire and regular deſign.

Conduit. A reſervoir to receive and contain water for conſtant uſe. Grand antient conduits at Exeter (deſtroyed), Wells, Northampton, &c.

Confeſſional. A place, or receſs, in a church, where the prieſt was ſeated to hear the confeſſion of penitents. One at the Weſt end of the interior of Abergavenny church, Monmouthſhire.

Contour. The general appearance of a ſcene taken at one view.

Convent. See Abbey.

Coping. A modern finiſh to a parapet, or battlement, by capping of them with plain ſquared ſtone work laid thereon.

Corbel. In our antient architecture, is a projecting decoration from the ſide or angle of a wall, for the ſupport of groins, niches, ſtatues, &c. In form they are generally like the capital of a column.

Cornice. One of the uſual finiſhings of an architectural deſign, being the third diviſion of an entablature.

Coſtume. The cuſtom or manner appertaining to any ſubject, particularly of hiſtory; which is to be repreſented in ſculpture, painting, or in our theatres; by a faithful adherence to the architecture, dreſſes, and decoration

* On this head *Doctors* materially differ. See LXXII. 1007. LXXIII. 69. EDIT.

tion of such and such an age, time, or place. This historic law is tolerably attended to by our artists, and theatric managers, when treating of the concerns of any nation but their own. I allude to antient times. Here then, when English costume is to be brought forward, they set all precedent at defiance, by following what they are pleased to call the impulse of their own taste and genius. For architectural accompaniments, they call in the aid of fantastic ideas to compose edifices; and for dresses and decorations, trust entirely to the whim and fashion of the passing moment.

Course. A continued line of brick or stone work, one over the other, constituting the wall of a building. The labour is either rough work, or of the smoothest and most regular face that can be executed.

Court. The open space within the lines of an edifice.

Cramp. A piece of iron used in stone work. To every two stones one or more of these cramps are let in, to hold them together. This is a modern expedient (unknown in our antient architecture); the iron soon becomes corroded, and swells in such a manner as to disunite the several courses: this accounts in some degree for the rapid decay of all the public structures formed of stone, which have been raised within these few years.

Crest. The device of a warrior, borne on the ridge of his helmet as distinguishing the character of the wearer; expressive of courage, love, honour, loyalty, faithfulness, perseverence, and piety.

Cresset. An antient vessel to contain a light, either by a taper, or any other unctuous inflammable substance in a fluid state. One preserved at Coventry.

Crochets. Small ornaments at the edges of pediments, and on the angles of pinnacles, &c. as seen in our antient architecture.

Crosier. The staff or insignia of an Abbot or Bishop. We have examples in our antient sculptures of the various forms that the Crosier has undergone in the course of many ages; from very simple make, to embellishments of the highest class in silver, gold, and enameling. The real Crosier of William of Wykeham is now preserved in New College chapel, Oxford, and is an inestimable proof of these attestations.

Cross. A perpendicular and an horizontal figure conjoined, intersecting each other. This figure made in wood is the form whereon our Saviour is represented as crucified. This figure gives also the general outline of the plan of a Christian church; at least as applying to our antient edifices for devotion.

Cross. An antient erection in our market-places. As at Chichester, Winchester, Salisbury, Malmsbury, &c.—By the way side, Waltham, Northampton, Geddington, Stamford, Castor, &c.—In church-yards. Bakewell, Rothley Temple, Dorchester near Oxford, Eynsham, near ditto.—For preaching in. One near Hereford, &c.

Cross-bow. See *Bow.*

Crown. Our antient Statues and paintings of royal personages shew the varieties this regal ornament has sustained. From a simple circlet, or a circlet with rays of leasage, *fleur-de-lis*, and beads, to the arched bows bearing in the centre a globe, whereon is fixed a small cross, in manner as that which appertains to our gracious Sovereign.

Crucifix. A sculpture in stone, wood, ivory, silver, gold, or delineated in paintings, representing our Saviour on the Cross.

Crwth. A violin.

Crypt. The basement story of an antient building; such as those belonging to the dormitory, Battle abbey; ditto Waverley abbey; refectory, Durham Cathedral; Keep to the castle, Newcastle; Colchester castle; St. Mary's hall, Coventry; Chapel, Lambeth palace; St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster; St. Grimbald's crypt, Oxford.—Chapter houses of Wells, Westminster.—Choirs of Canterbury, Gloucester, &c. &c.

Cube. A regular solid body, consisting of six squared equal sides.

Cuirass. Armour for the body.

Curiosity. A valuable piece of antient art, elucidating history, that has been carefully preserved in its original situation, or that has been discovered by being dug up, or found secreted in some obscure or desolated place.

Curious. That which relates to the foregoing article.

Curve. Any line that is not streight.

Cymbal. A hurdy-gurdy.

THE

THE PROJECTOR. No XVI.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *Lambeth, Feb.* 14.

THE old adage, that "there is nothing new under the sun," though trite, is certainly true. To this, Sir, yourself and your learned labours bear equal teſtimony. Not to enter into the diſplay of learning which a Delphin Index would readily furniſh on the ſubject, it may be ſufficient to glance at the Academy for PROJECTORS eſtabliſhed by royal authority in the capital of Balnibarbi, and the PROJECT at Laputa (which would not be unuſeful in England) for writing books mechanically. There have been PROJECTORS in all ages of the world; and among the number was your illuſtrious prototype Sir Richard Steele—

A Chemiſt he, whoſe vain *Projection* broke!

Not only in the name, but in the very deſign and execution of the Eſſays, have you been foreſtalled: nor is it difficult to trace in every one of your papers, that the Author of them has given "his days and nights" to the ſtudy of ADDISON*. After this palpable detection, preſume not to pique yourſelf on originality; but candidly acknowledge that there is "nothing new under the ſun." As every rule, however, has its exceptions, I muſt admit the vagaries of Fortune, reſpecting the Coloſſus who doth beſtride the broad Continent of Europe, to be *one*.

To illuſtrate my original poſition, I ſhall tranſcribe from a periodical paper, printed in 1705-6 (which ſhall be nameleſs, that your ingenious readers may have the pleaſure of *gueſſing*), ſuch a picture of MODERN MANNERS as might fairly have been produced by an Eſſayiſt of the preſent hour; and, with every good wiſh for the proſperity of all your PROJECTS, am, Sir, your friend and admirer, QUIDNUNC.

"THERE are many ways by which perſons become *inſolvent*; many times by mere Providence in loſſes at ſea; of this we muſt not complain, but rather pity their misfortunes; but oftener by their own miſmanagements and extravagance by over-trading themſelves, being ambitious of wealth, or by giving and taking ſuch extravagant credit, as, upon the leaſt ſtop of caſh, their reputation is broken, and themſelves afterwards.

"It is evident that our trading forefathers never made ſuch failures in the world as their ſucceſſors have done. This may be proved from the ſtatutes of *bankrupts* at this time on the file; but when virtue, honour, honeſty, and a good conſcience in trade, are laid aſide, ruin and deſtruction muſt take place. The Romans never ſupported their commonwealth after they loſt their virtue. Our virtuous anceſtors, were they alive, would be aſtoniſhed at the figure ſome traders make in the world, who, in their days, would have been eſteemed as petty chapmen; and, by thus deviating from the cuſtoms and good uſages of our anceſtors, almoſt all ſocieties of men are dwindled far beneath the reputation of the antients.

"The antient traders never made a ſhow, a pompous vanity, either in habit or entertainment; they were plain and decent in their cloathing; the furniture of their houſes was ſubſtantial, more for uſe than ornament; their faſhions did not alter at every turn; but a ſet of furniture laſted from generation to generation.

"The caſe is now quite altered, and every one may conclude it to be a turn of *French politicks* upon our vanity and weakneſs, firſt by working our Court into their faſhions, that is, perſuading them to put themſelves into the French king's livery, and then working the City into the faſhions of the Court; by which means our courtiers neglected the buſineſs of ſtate, the French politicks became as faſhionable as the French dreſs; and by this means the *French tyrant* became formidable enough to maintain a war againſt the united ſtrength of Europe.

"But the *French effeminacy* being introduced, the Court could never have leſſened the ſtrength of England, had not the *traders* been alſo debauched. Had theſe kept their priſtine virtue, and trod in the paths of their ſober and honeſt anceſtors, France had never made its earnings of us; for, whilſt the traders and the common people had ſupported the wealth, we need never have queſtioned the ſtrength of the kingdom. But here we were touched in the ſenſible part; lines of communication were opened betwixt the city and the playhouſe; nothing but gaiety, foppery, and pedantry, were to be found in the ſhops at the Exchange, and other parts of the city, till at length, by the habit, we could not know a lord from a citizen.

"A great

* I have omitted ſome part of my correſpondent's letter here, as too flattering to theſe humble attempts.

"A great part of a *tradeſman's ſtock*, now-a-days, goes away in fitting-up his ſhop, and furniſhing his houſe, which muſt be done after the faſhion too; and a year or two after, if he can hold it ſo long, he marries, and then, perhaps, *Madam* does not like the furniture, and ſo ſhe muſt have new of a better faſhion. Their entertainments are anſwerable to their furniture, every thing in the ſeaſon; for there is a mode of eating and drinking too; their meat muſt be nicely dreſſed, cooked up with the fineſt ſauces, unwholeſome both for pocket and body; and, to evidence their frugality, it is become a proverb, 'that ſuch a one treats like a prince.'

"Much different is this from the frugality of their anceſtors, whoſe proviſion was plain and wholeſome, nothing wanting, and nothing extravagant. It was not then beneath them to bake their own bread, and brew their own beer, which now not one citizen's wife in twenty underſtands. They were generous enough in their entertainments, eſpecially to the poor, for whom they had ſpread tables, particularly at Chriſtmas, and on the Sundays; but the entertainments for their friends, though they were never penurious, yet they were frugal, as may be judged by the proverb of thoſe days, 'that a ſhoulder of mutton and a capon is citizen's treat.'

"But to ſuch a height of extravagance are the citizens now grown, that if they do not live high, follow the mode, and make a topping figure in the world, their ſtability and credit is preſently queſtioned. If they follow the frugal way of their anceſtors, this antiquated mode is preſently imputed to poverty; ſo that many citizens, in declining circumſtances, are forced to keep up a port and grandeur to keep up their reputations; and if they are charged a thouſand pound ſtock to the tax, they dare not ſwear themſelves off, but pay the aſſeſſment, otherwiſe with their own mouths they will proclaim their own diſability. And thus *vicious habits* in time become *neceſſary helps* to ſelf-preſervation."

AS a proof that I think myſelf obliged to my correſpondent, I have ordered an immediate inſertion of his letter, and alſo of the Extract, in which, when we read it with an eye to modern manners, it muſt be confeſſed there are ſome remarkable coincidences. Want of œconomy is certainly not a new failing; and it ought to humble the pride of Projectors, that ſuch errors and failings become old and habitual in ſpite of all their contrivances. On the other hand, however, I think it but juſtice to ſtate, that it likewiſe ought to humble the pride of the extravagant and fooliſh, when they reflect that they have not one mode of ruining themſelves which was not practiſed a century ago, and in which their ingenuity has never been able to make the ſmalleſt improvement. Whatever may be thought of the ſplendour, *ton*, faſhion, or gentility of thoſe who quickly *daſh* through buſineſs or eſtates, they are but blindly following their predeceſſors, without being able to attempt a ſingle ſtroke of novelty, which may vary our ſurprize or our pity.

The uſual modes by which men are led to inſolvency are indeed ſo trite and hackneyed, and their progreſs ſo certain, that one would expect perſons of any taſte or talents would be aſhamed to do what every blockhead can do, and to do no more than every blockhead actually performs. I have ſometimes conſidered the Gazette as a building, to which, in former days, there were more avenues than at preſent; but that thoſe who were travelling that way, choſe two or three of them, merely becauſe they were moſt frequented, moſt eaſy of acceſs, and led ſooneſt to the journey's end. Theſe roads would conſequently have required repairs long ago, if the paſſengers had not been more anxious to accompliſh their journey, than to mind how very dirty, mean, and dangerous the road is, what numerous obſtructions from piles of ruins and rubbiſh, and what numerous deviations they are obliged to comply with.

There is one paſſage in the concluſion of the above extract which ſhews the ſtability of public opinion in certain caſes, and that if we once adopt a particular habit of thinking, it requires at leaſt more than a century before we quit it. The paſſage to which I allude is this: "To ſuch a height of extravagance are the citizens now grown, that if they do not live high, follow the mode, and make a topping figure in the world, their ſtability and credit is preſently queſtioned." So much is this the caſe at preſent, that outward circumſtances are conſidered as the only *criteria* of proſperity, and they are

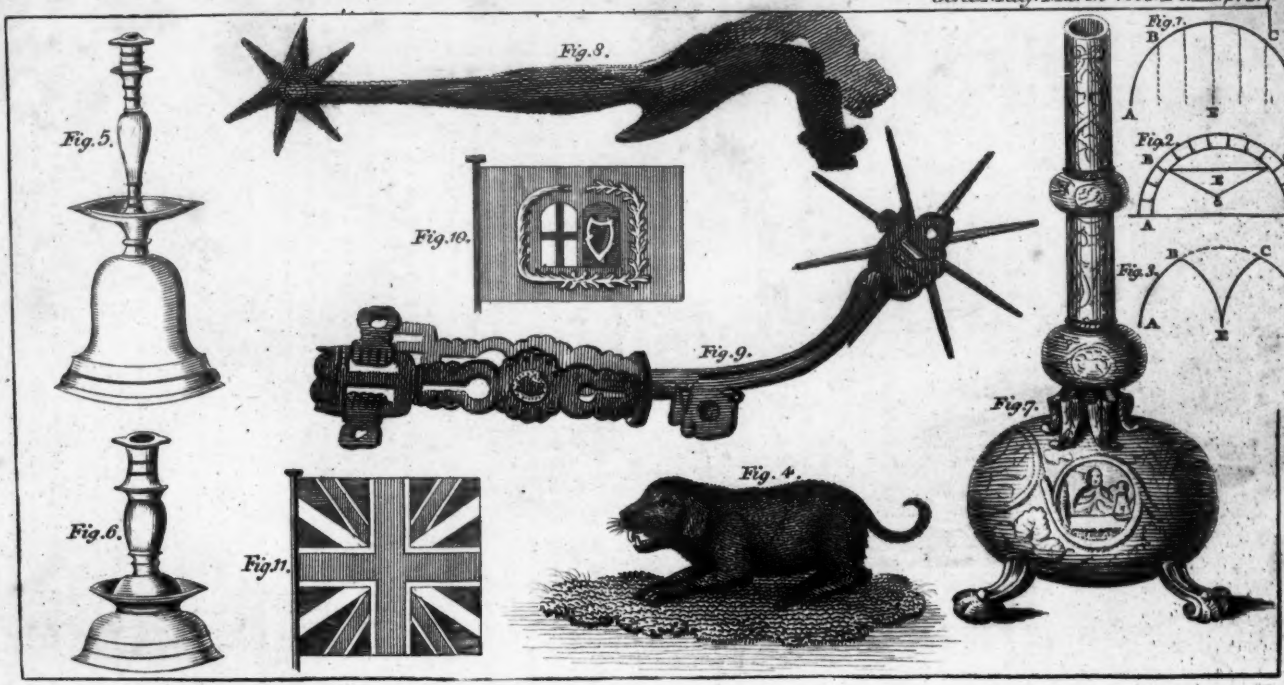


Fig. 1.
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Fig. 3.
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Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.
Fig. 8.
Fig. 9.
Fig. 10.
Fig. 11.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 7.

are conſequently the *criteria* which a man who would be thought proſperous is moſt anxious to exhibit, and which, thanks to the credulity of mankind, he *may* exhibit for a time with greater eaſe than he can more ſubſtantial proofs.

PEREGRINE PUFF, a young man of promiſing talents, was ſent up from a village in the North, to try his fortune in London. All the men of the village ſhook hands with him at parting, and wiſhed he might turn out a *great man*; and all the women gave him their bleſſing, and wiſhed he might turn out a *good one*. Peregrine came to town, procured employment, and gave ſatisfaction.

In a few years one of his village came to ſee him, and ſaw him in a dreſs which had never been ſeen in the village, and heard him converſe in a language not underſtood in the village; and reported on his return that Peregrine was DOING WELL.

Some time after, another enquirer paid him a viſit, was aſked to dine with him, partook of a piece of roaſt beef and a pudding, and a bottle of wine from the tavern; and ſent word to the village that Peregrine was DOING VASTLY WELL.

Within three years a third was anxious to ſee his countryman, and ſaw him on horſeback, with a ſervant behind him, on Sunday morning during divine ſervice; and faithfully reported that Peregrine WAS IN A GREAT WAY.

As this viſitor had not had the honour of dining with Peregrine, however, his information was not ſo ſatisfactory: the men thought that riding out on Sundays was like a *great man*; but the women doubted whether it would make a *good one*. Another villager, therefore, was diſpatched, who was invited to dine with Peregrine: he was introduced into a dining-room as big as a church, and to a party as numerous as a congregation. He immediately wrote back that Peregrine was in A PRODIGIOUS LINE.

A year or two after, one of the old men who ſhook hands with Peregrine, wiſhed to renew that ceremony in London; called at nine o'clock, and was much concerned to hear he was not up; begged to know the diſorder which occaſioned him to keep his bed. The ſervant would not ſatisfy him in that; but aſſured him, as he ſeemed ſo affectionately anxious, that he had not kept his bed *above two hours*. On farther enquiry, this viſitor returned home with ample proofs that Peregrine was a very GREAT MAN INDEED.

The next kind friend was one who knew men and things: he had not been perfectly ſatisfied with all he had heard, and therefore determined to ſee things with his own eyes. Peregrine was remarkably glad to receive him, and invited him to dine next evening at *ſeven o'clock*. The ſagacious villager ſat down without appetite to a table of which the ichnography was ſo perplexing, that for once he was pleaſed that he had no deſire to help himſelf, and expoſe his ignorance. He immediately reported that Peregrine would immortalize his name, and enrich his native village either with a BRIDGE or a HOUSE of CORRECTION, he could not ſay which.

Six months after *this fight*, Peregrine offered his creditors *one ſhilling* and *three pence* in the pound, owing to *unavoidable loſſes* in a trade which had had no exiſtence for the laſt ten years, except in the imaginations of thoſe who eſtimate proſperity by unneceſſary expences and unſeaſonable hours.

Mr. URBAN, *O. Nov.* 11, 1801.

EXCELLENCE in painting, ſculpture, muſic, and architecture, can only be attained by cloſe ſtudy of the correct principles on which the reſpective arts are formed; a ſtrong evidence of this excellence is, when performances in any of them attract the admiration of thoſe who are ignorant of the principles that unite in the compoſition. In this aſſertion I only declare my own experience in many inſtances; and particularly in the awful ſublimity I find in thoſe venerable piles that exhibit the native ſkill and taſte of our anceſtors, before the introduction of the Grecian and Roman ſtyle of building! But, though no architect, I have often ardently wiſhed to aſcertain the comparative merit of theſe very different ſtyles, and imagined it was to be ſought in the arches characteriſtic of each. To this difference I ſome years ago directed my attention; and, now the queſtion has become popular, preſume to offer the reſult of my crude eſforts for preſervation in your long eſtabliſhed and much eſteemed Repoſitory; a ſubject

a ſubject which, ſo far as my obſervation has extended, has not hitherto been inveſtigated ſuitably to its importance.

A circle is obviouſly the beſt figure for any opening, tunnel, or excavation, that is to bear an equal preſſure around it, as the ſhaft of a well or a mine, &c.; for ſuch preſſure tending every way to the centre, counteracts itſelf in all directions, and muſt abſolutely cruſh the materials before any part can give way. But, if we cut a circle in two, and elevate the half of it upon its extremities, to ſuſtain a ſuperincumbent weight, the perfection of the figure is deſtroyed, and this reaſoning on it fails. For in the ſemicircular arch A B C D *(Pl. III. fig. 1)* the tendency of gravity is not to the centre of the arch at E, but to the centre of the earth at an immenſe diſtance below; the weight of the materials may, therefore, be conceived to act in parallel lines perpendicular to the baſe of the arch, or to the horizon. The conſequence is, that from the want of correſpondence between the preſſure of gravity, and the curvature employed to reſiſt it, the crown of the arch BC will preſs downward between, and thruſt out the ſides AB, and CD, ſo that the whole will drop: abutment is indeed a remedy for the evil, but the very remedy proves the defect of the curve *.

This is no depreciation of the ſemicircular arch from ſpeculative opinion, as it is in the power of any perſon to bring its properties to an experimental teſt. I formed a ſemi-circular arch, twelve inches in ſpan, compoſed of thirteen ſmall blocks of beech wood, truly fited together, and their faces ground ſmooth, as ABCD, *fig. 2.* Through ſmall wire ſtaples in the blocks B and C, nearly in the middle of the quadrant on either ſide, I paſſed a ſilken thread, to which I ſuſpended a weight E, of about two ounces. When this arch was raiſed, it is clear the action of the weight in holding the ſides cloſe in was equivalent to the preſſure of a like force from without. This arch then, thus elevated, may be conſidered as ſupported by abutments, and it ſtood firm; but upon gently lifting up the weight E, which was withdrawing the common bond of connexion, all the blocks between B and C fell in, and threw the ſides outward, as conſtantly as the trial was repeated.

There may be ſome temerity in thus arraigning what the practice of many ages has approved as the moſt deſirable form of archwork, when it will occur to every intelligent reader that the Pantheon at Rome, perhaps the moſt entire relick of Antiquity that has reached our days, is covered with a circular dome! But, beſide obſerving that the hemiſpherical continuity of the materials binds the whole much faſter together than an open arch, the roof would probably have burſt many ages ago, had not ſuch an accident been guarded againſt by ſcooping out the ſummit or central crown of the dome. Common obſervers ſee nothing more in this central aperture, than an expedient for admitting light into the building; but ſuch a concluſion is injurious to the memory of the architect. Much better contrivances for receiving light might have been had recourſe to, than opening the roof by a vertical cavity that expoſed the interior of the edifice to all the viciſſitudes of weather and ſeaſons: this was undoubtedly a ſcheme to cure the defect of the curve, by relieving the lower ſtage of the dome from the preſſure of the ſummit.

But to return from this digreſſion: After finding that the curvature of a ſemicircle gave the top too open and horizontal a bearing, I conceived the idea of forming an arch by bringing the two ſides together to the excluſion of the crown of the ſemicircle, and connecting them by a pointed block for a key ſtone. It was thus I arrived, and probably by like ſteps, at the pointed arch adopted by our remote anceſtors.

On the ſubverſion of the Roman empire, the firſt rude attempts at public building among their Gothic ſucceſſors, during what are juſtly termed the dark

* If ſuch be the imperfection of the circular curve, what ſhall we ſay to thoſe daring elliptical ſweeps upon the *longeſt* diameter, better calculated to inſpire apprehenſion than confidence in the aſtoniſhed beholder of Blackfriars bridge; when he conſiders the tremendous weight that oppreſſes each enormous block, and the whole entruſted to eight ſmall piers? Unnoticed defects in any part of the ſtone work, caſual injuries by weather or violence, unequal decays of parts, or a trifling yielding of the ſoil under any one of the piers—any ſuch probabilities ſeem to menace the whole with a premature fate! A bridge is as ill adapted to ſtand in the air as a caſtle.

dark ages, were clumſy imitations of models before their eyes, in which they uſed the circular arch. Improvements at length formed a new æra in building, when inſtructed probably by reflection on experience, that the circular arch was too wide for its height, and required more ſide building for its ſupport, than conſiſted with a taſte for lightneſs; thoſe who then truly merited the character of architects, happily ſtarted a new ſtyle, by adopting an arch, formed by two ſegments of the circle interſecting each other: and this arch is fully juſtified by *ſtanding* the teſt of all ſucceeding ages.

If we deſcribe the ſemicircle ABCD, *fig.* 3, and then upon the extremities A and D as centres, with the ſame radius, draw two ſegments from the centre E, interſecting the periphery at B and C, we form two pointed arches, the ſides of which are each of them a third of the ſemicircle; and the weight of the flat third part BC, between them, which oppreſſes the ſides, is thus diſcarded. This is the primary merit of the ſtyle our old cathedrals and collegiate edifices now exhibit. For the pointed arch requiring leſs abutment than the circular arch, afforded more latitude for lightneſs of conſtruction than the heavy ſolidity of the Grecian orders: the buildings in this ſtyle not only pleaſe the eye, but evince the merit of durability.

But though our anceſtors improved the circular arch, by approaching the true curve for bearing, they were no experimental philoſophers; nor could they inveſtigate the properties of curves upon principles not then eſtabliſhed. We now know that if a ſlack chain be ſuſpended upon two hooks, the curve it falls into is determined by gravitation according to its length, and the diſtance of the points of ſuſpenſion. It is moreover found, that this mechanical, or rather natural curve, when inverted, is the *true* curve of bearing, as it was before of ſuſpenſion. The crown of ſuch an arch is proportioned to its width and height; and the ſides have a due inclination to meet and ſupport it. The gravitation of the materials it may be reared with, are relatively true in every point of the curve; ſo that it will ſtand *alone* without any aid of abutment! with this farther merit, that it may be formed to any height upon the ſame baſe or ſpan, *et è contra*; all equally ſtrong and independent. I conſtructed two models of them, the one upon a ſemicircular ſpan and elevation, and the other circumſcribed about an equilateral triangle, or on the points that define the pointed arch A B E, *fig.* 3; and though I am no cabinet-maker, they both, even under my hands, juſtify their principles of conſtruction.

Nevertheleſs, with this ſuperlative degree of merit, the catenarian arch is only to be found in the dead letter of our books; probably becauſe it is not thought quite ſo pleaſing to the eye as the circular or pointed arch. The defect of the circular arch, and the ſuperiority of the pointed arch, have been already ſhewn; but in farther recommendation of the latter it may be added, that it ſo nearly coincides with the catenarian arch of the ſame ſpan and altitude, as to contain it in the thickneſs of the materials that compoſe it.

Theſe curſory hints are thrown out merely to ſtimulate better qualified inquirers to inveſtigate the ſubject more maturely; a conſequence that no one of your readers would enjoy with more luxury than one of the oldeſt of them.

Yours, &c. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, March* 2.

I AM a pretty conſtant reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, and conſider myſelf much indebted to it for the amuſement and pleaſing inſtruction it has ſo often afforded me during the hours of relaxation from drier ſtudies. I ſhall be very glad if the preſent little communication be deemed worthy of inſertion, not only becauſe to me the ſubject is quite new and intereſting, but becauſe I may then flatter myſelf I have not wholly acted the part of an uſeleſs *drone*; but, like an obſcure well-meaning *bee*, have contributed my mite towards the general ſtock of the *hive*.

On the 3d of April 1793, I took my ſpaniel and gun with me in a *Funny* (a *ſmall boat* ſo named), meaning to viſit the fens, and ſhoot ſome plovers, which were then very plentiful here. When I had gotten about two miles below *Clay-hive*, my dog ſuddenly made towards ſome ſwitch graſs, into which he eagerly ruſhed, and preſently I heard a moſt unuſual noiſe. *Pompey* ſoon returned, bearing in his victorious jaws the quadruped of which I give you the portrait (*fig.* 4) and deſcription.

This

This curious animal is about fourteen inches in length, and six in breadth; the fur short, rough, and of a glossy black. A long sharp tooth, or fang, projects from each jaw considerably beyond the rest, and when the mouth is closed they slide by each other without touching the adjacent flesh. These I take to be the creature's principal offensive and defensive weapons; the other teeth are even and regular. The eyes are of a reddish cast and small; they are guarded by strong black eyelids, in look resembling smooth, soft leather. The ears are flabby, thin, and pendent; and the tail is short, curled, and pointed at the end. The hair on the spine was considerably harder than it was any where else. The tongue and gums nearly black. Upon opening the stomach, I found several little insects whole, and two fish, one much masticated. The cry emitted at the dog's first attack, resembled very much the harsh scream of barn-door fowls when kites, or any large birds, fly unexpectedly over their heads. The combat, though soon over, must have been very fierce, as Pompey was much stained with blood, partly his own, and partly belonging to his victim. Hoping to read the opinions of more skilful naturalists, whether this beast be or be not a *non-descript*, I took a drawing of it directly I came home; after which I took off the skin and stuffed it with fine hay, but fear it will not long last; but, I have put it in a dry place, and shall keep it as long as possible. If any of your learned correspondents could inform me more particularly of the nature and properties of this animal, I should be grateful for the favour.

My spaniel vomited much in the evening of the third, but was perfectly well the next morning.

Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

IN cleaning the moat which surrounds the house at Arley, in the townthip of Blackrod, near Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, the seat of John Johnson, esq. Sept. 10, 1800, a quantity of silver was found covered 6 or 7 feet with mud; it consists of 2 circular dishes 18 inches in diameter, not much differing from the modern make; 7 small dishes 6 to 9 inches diameter, and 4 candlesticks similar to each other but differing in pattern and size (*fig.* 5, 6), each standing on a hollow base, one in shape and size very like a common hand-bell; in the sockett of this are evident remains of a wax-candle.

No date appears upon any of the vessels, but upon all of them is stamped the rose and crown; with this difference, that on some of them the rose appears radiated downwards. Various are the opinions as to the length of time they have been concealed; whether from the time of king Henry the Second, when from some records it appears the estate was forfeited, and restored in the reign of King John, A. D. 1200; or, as there was formerly a Roman Catholic chapel within the moat, they might have been hid at the time of the Reformation, or some later period. Some of your correspondendents will probably take the trouble of saying at what period the Rose and Crown was the standard silver mark; whether during the time of the Henrys and Edwards, of York and Lancaster, and whether the full Rose and Crown might not be used during the reign of one house, and the similar mark with the rose radiated downwards during the reign of the other house—will oblige your constant reader. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockport, March* 10.

I SEND you a slight sketch of an antique candlestick (*fig.* 7). I have a pair in my possession, and have had some years. They are of copper enameled (of the Seasons); the bottoms of them are washed with gold. They are represented to me as a great curiosity, and well worthy of the attention of the Antiquary or man of science.

Yours, &c. JOHN COPPOCK.

*** *Figures* 8 and 9, are antient spurs, found at Bromsgrove.

Mr. URBAN, *Brompton, Kent, Feb.* 3.

I SEND you, *fig.* 10, a drawing of Oliver Cromwell's standard, which is now deposited in one of the storehouses of Chatham dock-yard; and which (from its appearance), I have no doubt, is the same that was displayed on days of rejoicing during the time of the Protectorship. The emblematical description (which a stranger is informed when favoured with a sight of it) is, that the Palm, which encircles a part of the arms of England, denotes *Peace*: the laurel, those of Ireland, *Victory*, in

in commemoration of Oliver's having ſubdued it. How far this tradition is correct, I leave your readers to judge.

This flag was ſhewn to his Majeſty, when he viſited Chatham yard in 1781.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

LONG before the alteration in the Union Jack was made known to the publick, I was amuſing myſelf with ſome friends in conjecturing how the croſs of St. Patrick would be inſerted; various plans were produced, but that which appears to me moſt correct I ſend you (*fig.* 11,) hoping you will give it a place in anſwer to the note in vol. LXXI. p. 122. I cannot agree with Mr. Walters in introducing the harp on a flag which bears the croſſes of England and Scotland, with which, for the ſake of ſimilarity, the croſs of Ireland ſhould be blended. It remains only to be conſidered whether the character of each croſs can be preſerved without confuſion. This is, I think, ſatisfactorily done in the incloſed card; and certainly meets my ideas better than the jack of Mr. Walters, or the counterchanged jack which the Heralds have produced.

A STUPID FELLOW.

Mr. URBAN, *Witham, Eſſex, Feb* 28.

PERMIT me to hope that the following hints relative to the condition of the inferior clergy, *young and old*, may excite the attention of your readers; and induce them to ſuggeſt means of redreſs.

I ſhall ſubmit theſe hints in the form of queries.

1. Are not the ſalaries of curates inadequate to ſupport them in ſociety *as gentlemen?*

2. Are not bankers' and lawyers' clerks better paid?

3. Would it not be humane in an examining chaplain, to apprize candidates for holy orders of the neceſſity of their poſſeſſing ſome little patrimony of their own, beſides the income of a precarious cure?

4. Are not the inferior clergy debarred from all employments that might improve their fortunes?

5. Are they not conſtrained to live ſingle by neceſſity; as much as Roman Catholic prieſts and nuns are by their vows?

6. Is not the clerical character indelible?

7. And do not raſh men, therefore, through deſpair of advancement, reſort to heterodox opinions, that (with a criminal plauſibility of reaſoning) they may throw off their gowns?

8. What preferment can a retired country curate expect?

9. Should not all curates be perſonally introduced to their reſpective dioceſans, and be licenſed in the cures by them? ſhould they not, alſo, at the interview, ſhew their letters of orders?

10. Would any harm ariſe, if all meritorious men roſe in the church by ſeniority of *ordination*; as officers riſe in the army and navy, and civil departments, by ſeniority of *ſervice?*

11. In this age of Infidelity, ſhould not the ſale of livings BY PUBLIC AUCTION be diſcouraged?

12. Should not the laws againſt SIMONY be rigidly enforced?

To many of theſe queries, I am aware, one trite and ſtrong anſwer may be made. "The kingdom of Chriſt is not of this world; and his faithful miniſters muſt not covet temporal benefits." True; but as they are compelled to undergo an Univerſity education, is it unreaſonable to expect the maintenance of a gentleman to be continued to them? I aſſure you, Sir, I never prayed for *wealth*, or *honour*, or *power*; but I did hope, at my entrance into the profeſſion, that a time might come, when I could enjoy a frugal *independance*, in remuneration of duty. By Providence I am bleſſed with health; but, though I have been ordained many years, I ſee no proſpect of promotion, or even of permanent eſtabliſhment from man. I glory in my profeſſion; I reverence my cloth: but—— ***.

Mr. URBAN, *Wincheſter, March* 7.

TO the queries put to me by J. P. Malcolm, p. 112, I anſwer (not, however, by way of controverſy, but merely of explanation) that an indulgence of 40 days is not a releaſe from 40 days future torment, as he ſuppoſed ſome time ago; nor is it an exemption from ſorrow on account of ſin committed during that or any other period, as he ſeems now to imagine; nor is it, properly ſpeaking, the foregiveneſs of ſin at all: but it is the remiſſion of 40 days canonical penance, ſuch as was enjoined in the primitive church, or of temporal puniſhment correſponding with

with the ſame, which temporal puniſhment generally remains due after the guilt and eternal puniſhment have been remitted by the application of Chriſt's merits through true penance. To underſtand this better, your correſpondent may recollect that Nathan was commiſſioned to inform David his ſin was forgiven him; nevertheleſs that he was to undergo temporal puniſhment in the loſs of his child. 2 Sam. xii. Had the Prophet been ſent back to him, as Iſaiah was to the good king Hezekiah, If. xxxviii. to tell him that the ſentence of temporal calamities had alſo been revoked, we ſhould ſay that an Indulgence had taken place. The aforeſaid canonical penances conſiſted for the moſt part in prayers, faſts, and other auſterities and humiliations, of which an account may be ſeen in Bingham's "Chriſtian Antiquities;" but were ſometimes commuted for alms deeds, or other works of piety. If there were any weight in your correſpondent's argument againſt providing a remedy before-hand againſt future ſin, it would militate, not indeed againſt Indulgences, as I have ſhewn, but againſt Chriſt's all-neceſſary atonement on the Croſs. J. M.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

JOSEPH JENNINGS, *Eſq. in the Chair.*
March 15, 1803.

THE Managers earneſtly requeſt the moſt ſerious attention of the publick to the following remarkable inſtance of reſuſcitation, with the pleaſing hope that in every caſe of ſuſpended animation the reſuſcitative proceſs will be employed by the faculty; for, even if ſucceſs ſhould not attend their benevolent exertions, they will enjoy the inward ſatisfaction of having employed every poſſible means for the reſtoration of life; and the laudable exertions of profeſſional characters will ever be approved by ſurviving friends and the publick.

[Signed by the Chairman and eight other Managers.]

Addreſſed to the Treaſurer.

On the 10th inſt. T. Cox accidentally fell into a deep ditch; he at length extricated himſelf. Miſſing his gun and hat, in endeavouring to regain them the young man unfortunately fell in a ſecond time, where he plunged about ſo long that he became quite exhauſted, and benumbed with cold (it being one of the ſevere froſty nights). All he remembers is, croſſing his hands upon his cheſt. The next morning he was diſcovered by a farmer's ſervant in a lifeleſs ſtate. The body was conveyed to his own houſe (a mile diſtant) in ſo rigid a frozen ſtate as to reſemble a log of wood. His cloaths were obliged to be cut off, and his children were taken out of bed, and the apparent corpſe put in their place, with the humane hope that the natural warmth might aid the reſuſcitative means of the Humane Society.

On my arrival, though without hopes of ſucceſs, in the reſtoration of an induſtrious man to his numerous family, I employed with reſolution, vigour, and aſſiduity, the reſtorative methods for more than two hours, at which period I enjoyed the inexpreſſible pleaſure to obſerve animal heat gradually diffuſed;

"Ours is the joy, the heartfelt joy, to ſave
Friend, lover, parent, from th' untimely grave;
To ſnatch from death the victims of deſpair,
And give the means of penitence, peace, and prayer."

By this time the action of the heart and lungs were perceptible, though ſtupor, inſenſibility, and obſtructed deglutition, were in the moſt alarming ſtate.

The next morning my patient became ſenſible, with painful tingling ſenſations in hands and fingers, though legs and feet remained inſenſible to ſtimulants.

On Sunday the remedies preſcribed had produced a good pulſe. Breathing free and eaſy; but ſtill the extremities continued in a cold inſenſible ſtate, ſo that I had much reaſon to dread ſpachelus; but by the uſe of camphorated volatile ſpirits, with the free uſe of wine and generous diet for 8 or 10 days, the young man's health was perfectly reſtored, to the great comfort of his family, and the real joy of his numerous friends. W. POUNTNEY.

Hanbury, Briſtol, Feb. 28.

TOUR TO GRAVESEND. *Continued from vol. LXXII. p.* 923.

OF the many chalk quarries round, the firſt is in Graveſend; the others (about four or five) are all in Northfleet pariſh. From the dock-yard here you aſcend the cliff to the church and more populous part of the pariſh. And as you mount this ragged

rugged hill, you have an aweſully grand view of rough Nature, among the ruins and excavations of the chalk; which borders on the terrific. The open area runs out in parts for many hundred yards from the Thames. There are conical and other portions left, which Time has covered with plants and ſhrubbery to adorn and dignify the ſcene. It is worthy of remark, that the interior of the beds of chalk are found to contain few of the foſſils mentioned above. The depth of this bed of chalk is not aſcertained. The height of the perpendicular cliffs is from 40 to 50 feet above high water mark. Could the proprietors find means, by a ſteam engine, to carry off the drainage, they would be well repaid. An engine was erected there ſome years ago at a conſiderable expence; but how it miſcarried does not appear: probably its complex ſtructure to raiſe chalk as well as water cauſed it to fail. I ſhould have added above, the far greater part of the foſſils and ſhells found here are in the upper ſtratum of the chalk, near the ſurface, and juſt below the ſmall 8 *inch* ſtratum of gravel or loam, with which in many parts it is only covered. The quarry men tell you this upper ſurface of the chalk is at firſt hardly penetrable to their pickaxe. They call it "the Bull's head;" and when they have once paſſed it, they gradually deſcend to the more ſoft and penetrable part of the bed. In this upper ſtratum were found ſome years ago a perfect Echinus, with all its points perfect, and full of chalk, ſharks teeth, &c.

The pariſh of Northfleet is of conſiderable extent. In moſt parts it is nearly two miles broad, from Weſt to Eaſt; and from the North, where it is waſhed by the river Thames, to the South, it is ſaid to be ſeven miles long, having the pariſhes of Graveſend, Iſield, and Nutſted on the Eaſt; and on the Weſt, Swanſcourt and Southfleet. Beſides the preſent road from London to Dover, which paſſes through the village by the 20th and 21ſt mile ſtones (where there is a good inn, the Queen's head, for the accommodation of travellers), there is another of remote antiquity, which paſſes through this pariſh; namely, the old Watling ſtreet way, or Roman road, which preſerves a ſtreight line of direction from Dover to Weſtminſter. It is ſituated higher up the county, and is now paſſable as a bridle road, three miles South of the river. It is in parts open to carts and waggons, and through the woods in Summer you may paſs freely on horſeback.

The great coach road from Northfleet to Graveſend church went formerly ſtreight through this village, till the extenſion of the chalk works encroached upon it. They then made another road 300 yards Southward about half a century ago; which road is, from the ſame cauſe, rendered uſeleſs. A third road is now finiſhed, leading in a ſtreight line forward by Milton church to Rocheſter, by which the diſtance is conſiderably ſhortened, and a ſound and chearful road formed; where a fine proſpect is afforded to the traveller, and a healthy and pleaſant ſituation for thoſe who wiſh to build, as it commands views of the Thames and the county of Eſſex, as well as a large extent of country to the South and Weſt. This road is levelled in parts, and is about 40 feet wide, with a double foot-way, and a rail on each ſide through the open fields. Half way from Northfleet to Graveſend, near the parallel of the windmill on the old road, begins the pariſh of Graveſend; where, as tradition ſays, the old town and church of St. Mary's formerly ſtood, being between this and the old Dover road. A ſmall field here ſtill preſerves the name of *the Church field*; and the foundation of the old church may yet be ſeen on the hedge at the Weſt end. When this old town declined, and the new town ſprung up, we do not exactly know; but Dr. Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe ſhews a licence for a *Baſilica*, or chapel, at Graveſend 1497, p. 377, among other records there.

Northfleet church ſtands on the higheſt ground of the pariſh, looking down on a fine and diverſified proſpect all round. Croſs the valley ſtands Swanſcomb. To the Weſt, and on the South, are Southfleet church and village, at the diſtance of two miles. This valley is recorded to have been overflowed with a navigable inlet from the Thames by Northfleet creek; where the fleet of Swein the Dane is ſaid to have wintered. Of this fact there are many preſumptive proofs found to this day; ſuch as anchors of ſhips, and pieces of anchors ploughed up in a field called *the Barque* field, where once, as we read, ſtood a Daniſh caſtle and a camp. At preſent the vale is inter-

interfected only by ditches; and at the top, called Spring head, you fee the old Roman road. To the preſent poſt road this creek is ſtill navigable, and at ſpring tide and Northerly wind it drives the ſurges over the brick bridge which was ſome years ago built over it. On the creek ſtand a wharf and kiln for burning ſtucco and terrace, from a ſtone brought thither of a pure quality from Shepey.

Northfleet church is large and ſtately, and is a commanding object all round. It is disfigured by a diminutive tower, which was rebuilt within the walls of the former decayed tower, about the year 1717, and to the North and South may ſtill be ſeen for 20 feet high, where they act as abutments to the preſent. As well as abutting this ſmall decaying tower, the old North wall is converted into an outſide ſtair to the ſix bells of this church, which were re-caſt 40 years ago, by Liſter, of London. The tenor weighs 16 cwt. From this ſquare embattled tower, you have a rich proſpect of a fruitful country; many reaches of the Thames, St. Paul's church, and Weſtminſter abbey.

The body of this church is remarkable for being very large and very old, poſſeſſing many antient tombſtones, ſome of them ſo far back as the middle of the 14th century. A tranſcript of moſt of them may be ſeen as taken by Dr. Thorpe, in 1725, in the Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 753.—Some of the moſt important of the inſcriptions on the monuments poſterior to that date ſhall be given in the next letter.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 21.

THE late Biſhop of Hereford, Dr. Butler, was chaplain to the factory at Hamburgh; then chaplain to Dr. Hayter, Bp. of Norwich, who procured him the living of Yarmouth, Norfolk. Being of a ſcheming political turn, he contrived there to break the intereſt of a moſt reſpectable gentleman, an inhabitant and candidate for that borough; which produced ſuch diſapprobation that he withdrew to his patron Mr. Legge; and ſoon after gave out that ſome important political ſecrets would on Legge's deceaſe be divulged; which, when it happened, produced from Butler a pamphlet, diſcloſing nothing more than that the Prince of Wales had interfered in the election for Hampſhire, by requeſting Legge to yield his pretenſions to Sir James Stewart. He was ſoon introduced to Adminiſtration; drew up for it a King's ſpeech; and wrote a defenſive pamphlet or two; was then made Biſhop of Oxford; but, being there regarded as ſcarcely a member of the Univerſity, was but coldly received and treated, and got the ſooner removed to Hereford. He was an elegant, pleaſing, and impreſſive Preacher, always from ſhort-hand notes; very diſtinct and audible in his delivery with a weak voice. His firſt wife (to whom he was not famed for being the tendereſt huſband, though, for his then ſituation, ſhe brought him a good fortune) was the miſtreſs of a boarding houſe for Weſtminſter ſchool. His ſecond, through, it is believed, the introduction of the Legge family, Miſs Vernon; from whom, and his biſhoprick, he derived the very ample fortune he is reported to have left.

A Veteran.

Mr. Urban, *March* 3.

YOU have obliged your readers, p. 99, with a copy of the regulations of the Reading-room, and the tickets of admiſſion to the Britiſh Muſeum. Allow me to preſent you with a copy of the ticket of admiſſion to Strawberry hill Muſeum, as it was viewed in September 1791. It was printed on one ſide of a quarto ſheet of paper, as follows:

"Mr. Walpole is very ready to oblige any curious perſons with the ſight of his houſe and collection; but, as it is ſituated ſo near to London, and in ſo populous a neighbourhood, and as he refuſes a ticket to nobody that ſends for one, it is but reaſonable that ſuch perſons as ſend ſhould comply with the rules he has been obliged to lay down for ſhewing it.

"Any perſon, ſending a day or two before, may have a ticket for four perſons for a day certain.

"No ticket will ſerve but for the day on which it is given.

"If more than four perſons come with a ticket, the houſekeeper has poſitive orders to admit none of them.

"Every ticket will admit the company only between the hours of twelve and three, before dinner; and only one company will be admitted on the ſame day.

"The

"The house will never be shewn after dinner, nor at all but from the 1st of May to the 1st of October.

"As Mr. Walpole has given offence by sometimes enlarging the number of four, and refusing that latitude to others, he flatters himself that for the future nobody will take it ill that he strictly confines the number; as whoever desires him to break this rule, does in effect expect him to disoblige others, which is what nobody has a right to desire of him.

"Persons desiring a ticket may apply either to Strawberry Hill, or to Mr. Walpole's in Berkeley Square, London. If any person does not make use of this ticket, Mr. Walpole hopes he shall have notice; otherwise he is prevented from obliging others on that day, and thence is put to great inconvenience.

"They who have tickets are desired not to bring children.

"*August* 29, 1791."

In manuscript was the following.

"To Mr. Walpole's housekeeper.

"You may shew my house to Mr. —— and three more on Monday next, on their delivering this to you.

"HOR. WALPOLE."

To present your readers with some observations on what was shewn at Strawberry hill, would be doing no justice to the elegant taste of Lord Orford. The following notes were subjoined to this copy of the ticket by two ladies, who attended only on this day, the gentleman was prevented from being of the party, and are at your service.

"The apartments shewn are in number 11 or 12, besides closets. In the fire-places are no grates. The fires are of wood, with dogs of French plate and other fire furniture. The first room shewn was a large parlour on the ground floor, with large family pictures—Lady Waldegrave.—Farther, in a small round room facing the entrance, looking to the grounds. Upstairs a large room looking on to the river, being over the first parlour; where is a picture of Cowley, Sir Kenelm Digby, Mrs. Damer, &c. Another room with a print of Paris; in a closet of which is a China table, curious, with kittens. Upstairs, again, you have a library; where is an eagle in *terrâ cotta*, on a stand, by Mrs. Damer. In the stair case are brass coats of mail, shields, and other armour. Another chamber has two figures in Paris plaster—Shepherds and gleaners—Mrs. Damer's family. Hollar room—Henry VIII. &c. In a closet is Cardinal Wolsey's hat. Star chamber, which is small and dark, has small gold stars painted on the wainscot, and is furnished with triangular chairs. The ninth room is the state chamber, of Gobelin chamber; where is a magnificent bed of this tapestry, accompanied with pictures of Henry VII. and VIII. Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, &c. Next is the cabinet, formerly the chapel, which is very dark; you have the altar, many reliques, a fine and singular silver bell. The gallery is the largest room; most elegantly rich and grand: it is of crimson damask, with white and gold Gothic ornaments. The drawing room is a small round room, having a Moore's carpet, fitted up mostly with modern furniture. There is here a long story of a French lady who married the king, and died by poison. Superb marble chimney piece, with wreaths of green down the jaunts; the top Mosaic work. Throughout the house are many closets with glazed doors full of curiosities, which are innumerable."

Lord Orford succeeded his nephew George Walpole, in Dec. 1791, and died in 1797; leaving this house to Mrs. Damer for her life, and then to the Earl of Waldegrave's family.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

IN perfect concurrence of sentiments with your correspondent WHITE MAN (p. 136), let me add, that the moral providence of God clearly points out to the world that he will choose his own instruments for executing his designs. Neither the *Saints* of Britain nor the *Savages* of France are to cajole or dragoon the Africans into liberty. It has been proved that the settlement at Sierra Leone is insufficient to the purposes proposed; and all the overflowings of the Gallic invaders are not a match for the inhabitants of St. Domingo. Philanthropy will not defeat interest; and those wretches who have laid Europe waste, and defied the armies of the living God, will perish gradually under *his* hand, and by *his* scourge, in whose hands man, whether good or bad, is an instrument, without any conscientiousness of his own. That wonderful chain of events, exemplified in the Prophecies

Prophecies of Scripture, confirms this doctrine. The poſterity of HAM muſt ſuffer the full weight of the curſe laid on their anceſtor; and, when the time for its ceſſation (if it be ever meant to ceaſe) is expired, it will be taken off. God formed man in his own image, and endowed him with free-will and free-agency; but man followed his own imaginations; and, when the career of thoſe imaginations is cloſed, God will juſtify his own ways to men, and be found "clear when he judgeth."

When his ways and his word are ſet at nought, as they have been ſtudiouſly and deſignedly done in our country, by men who, wiſe in their own conceit, affect to ſet aſide good principles as "old prejudices," do we wonder MURDER is become ſo frequent among a people, whoſe characteriſtic is humanity even to an enemy, and who were celebrated for never ſuper-adding the privation of life to the other aggravations of riot?

ANOTHER WHITE MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 27.

THERE has lately fallen into my hands "The Chriſtian Lady's Diary for 1808, containing, in 157 pages ruled for accounts and memorandums, *texts of ſcripture for every day in the year*, with remarks on their uſe, and an addreſs to Chriſtian ladies, by the Rev. Dr. Hawker. Alſo memoirs of eminent pious ladies, a new and correct liſt of places of worſhip on a new plan, original poetry, and ſundry uſeful tables; embelliſhed with elegant portraits of the Rev. Dr. Hawker of Plymouth, and Mr. Burder of Coventry." Now, though I am for letting every man play the fool in his own way, provided his principles have no dangerous effect on morals; and am far from approving the interference of Mr. Polwhele in Dr. Hawker's converſion, being more deſirous that he ſhould keep to his own text, the Hiſtory of Devon, and give anſwers to thoſe who call on him to confeſs his erroneous aſſertions in that department; the preſent publication confirms the opinion I have always entertained, that no means are ſpared to make *converts* to a *faſhionable* ſyſtem, be it *Unitarianiſm* or *Evangelical* preaching. This is what our bleſſed Lord called "compaſſing ſea and land to make one proſelyte." His inference from this obſervation I dare not apply. The "liſt of churches, chapels, and meeting-houſes, in and near London, where the *Goſpel* is *reputed* to be preached every Lord's day," marks the inſinuating artifice of our modern evangelical preachers; who have inſtituted "weekly lectures, *particularly uſeful to ladies from the country*." The tables of intereſt for ſix months immediately following the liſts are hints to the huſbands of theſe ladies how their income is expended. The holidays at public offices and tranſfer days are given, to collect their funds for the ſervice of the ſanctuary; for, in no other wiſe can one ſuppoſe evangelical preachers or hearers ſolicitous about *treaſures on earth*. To the ſame point tend the tables of wages and marketing. But let us not be deceived by ſpecious appearances: thoſe who are always ranting "None but Chriſt, none but Chriſt," will pay little attention to a leg of mutton, unleſs it be peradventure to get included in their huſbands butchers and bakers bills a proportionable allowance to their friends in the ſanctuary. Let the followers of *evangelical preaching* tell us what they mean by it, and their authority for running about the country, and foiſting themſelves into regular places of worſhip; and thus rending the ſeamleſs coat of Chriſtianity. The Chriſtian religion is not that *eaſy* religion that theſe profeſſors repreſent it; nor does ſalvation depend on the *ipſe credit* of a fallible man, who may truly be ſaid not to "ſee as God ſeeth."

CHRISTIANUS.

Hiſtory of a learned Brahmin, continued from p. 118.

March 30, 1795.

To the Right hon. Lord —— &c. &c.

My Lord, The tranſlations which I have made, by order of your lordſhip, of the hiſtories of Teroovanamaly, both according to Sēvāporaunum and according to Lingaporaunum, are free, and not literal; ſo that the verſion of the former hiſtory may be entitled, "An Abridgement or Quinteſſence of the Hiſtory of Teroovanamaly, according to Sēvā Pooranum, in 386 chapters;" and that of the latter, "The Contents or Outlines of the Hiſtory of Teroovanamaly, according to Linga Pooranaum, in thirteen chapters. My notes thereunto annexed are mere quotations exhibited from the authority of other Pooranas which I have gone through.

Here I take the liberty of ſaying ſomething of the Pooranas, which are to

ſo called becauſe of their priority to the Vædas. In the beginning, the Supreme Being Sēvă, by his Sankulpa, or inſtantaneous fiat, infuſed his ſacred words, the Vædas, &c. into the divine mind of Bramha, that he might create, name, and put in order, the univerſe, according to their rules and directions. Having accordingly created mankind, Bramha firſt delivered the Pooranas or ordinances to them; and then Vedas ſprang from his four mouths into as many different ſeries of infinite Sankhas (named Theg vajooh, Sauma, and Adhurava), which Viſhnoo, under the incarnation of Veya ſeſa, towards the latter end of Deva-para-yooga, divided into four ſmall diviſions under the ſame names, conſiſting of 1131 Sankhas. He likewiſe abridged the Pooranas of one thouſand millions of Grandhas into eighteen ſyſtems, conſiſting of 400,000 Grandhas, every Granda containing thirty-two letters, excluſive of ſimple conſonants.

The Pooranas ſerve as commentaries on the Vedas, which are very abſtruſe and verboſe; and to be recited with a tone or combined voice not muſical. Hence the oral bibles of the Indians are Vedas, and the written ones Pooranas, and Siddaunta Augamas, which are of ſame authority with the Vædas.

But the Mahabarata and Ramayana are inferior and next in authority to the Pooranas, among which they are not ranked. Mahabarata is ſtiled Etchaſa, containing 125,000 ſtanzas, of which the wars of Dooreyodana with Paundavas are the ſubject. This is the grand epic poem of the Indians. Ramayana is ſtiled Cauvya, conſiſting of 24,000 Homeric verſes, the argument of which is the expedition of Rauma to Lanka, the kingdom of a famous giant; Ravana, an iſland now known to the Engliſh ſeaman by the name of Sugarloaf Rock. (Some miſtake Sinhala or Singala Dweepa, i. e. Ceylon, for Lanka.) I have explained the terms Siddaunta Augama, &c. in my notes to the journal of my life, to which I beg leave to refer your lordſhip.

The titles of the 18 Pooranas are Brahma and Paudma (theſe two belong to Brahma the Creator). Vyſhnava, Bhaugatava, Nauradeeya, and Garooda (theſe four belong to Viſhnoo, the preſerver). Sēva, Langa, Scanda, Maulehya, Varaka, Courura, Vaumana, Maurkandaya, Bramhamida, and Bhaveſhyia (theſe ten belong to Roodra, the deſtroyer). Agnaya and Bramhakyvarta (theſe two relate to the Gods of Fire and the Sun). The Pooranas of Bramha contain 15,000 Grandhas, of Viſhnoo 65,000, of Roodra 300,000, and of Agnee and Sorrya 20,000; being in all 400,000 Grandhas. Theſe eighteen Pooranas ſpeak of more than as many different Kalpas and Acohs; and each Poorana treats of the creation, re-creation, dynaſties of ſolar and lunar kings; periods of Manoos or protoplaſts, of Kalpas and the hiſtories of the ſaid kings; as alſo of the holy places, and waters of Sēva, &c. throughout this Aſiatic peninſula. There are, beſides, eighteen Upa-poorannams, which conſiſt of 100,000 Grandhas, ſpeaking of the miracles of Nenayaka, Soobramhanya, Gauree, &c. at large. Hence aroſe the diverſity of religions among the Indians, which if I proceed to enumerate, it would require a large volume. Yet the ingenious reader muſt determine that all the Pooranas ſpeak of the glory of the ſelf-ſame deity (Sēva), ſometimes through or under the denomination of Bramha, ſometimes of Viſhnoo, ſometimes of Roodra, ſometimes of Agnu, ſometimes of Sorrya, and ſometimes of Namayaka, Soobramhanya, Gource, &c.; becauſe all theſe, and other gods and goddeſſes, are ſaid to be the rays or attributes of the omnipotent, omnipreſent, and omniſcient Sēva, whom the Chriſtians call God Almighty, and the Mahometans Allah-taa-Allah, i. e. the great God.

I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, with profound reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, T. MOOTTIAH.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

THE following ſtrictures on your volume for 1801 claim admittance into your Miſcellany for the *preſent* month: another cargo on your laſt volume ſhall be ready for April:

P. 14. The Natural Hiſtory of the Glowworm is given at large in your volume for 1796, p. 741; and further notices are referred to in p. 217, col. 1, of your ſubſequent volume, where, in l. 52 of col. 1, we ſhould read "Animals *and* in." In Dr. Paley's late ſcientific publication on "Natural Theology," p. 362, occur ſome remarks on the Glowworm worthy of attention. Your ingenious correſpondent, the "Southern

"Southern Faunifts," ſhould not write "*this*" and "that" phænomena.

P. 16. Can the "two or three papers of no inconſiderable merit" in the Spectator, here alluded to, be aſcertained?

P. 17. Your volume for 1779 may be ſatisfactorily conſulted as to the motives which induced the planting of Yew trees heretofore in churchyards, in pp. 578—80; and that alſo for the ſubſequent year at pp. 128,9. The ſeveral probable uſes of ſuch plantations are enumerated in p. 326 of that storehouſe of curious information, Mr. White's "Selborne;" where the idea, firſt ſtarted by your correſpondent in 1779, and deciſively confirmed by R. C. in 1780, is conſidered "as a good one:" the idea is, that the Yew tree afforded its branches inſtead of Palms for the antient proceſſions on Palm Sunday. It may not be amiſs to add that the noxious quality of ſuch branches, *whether green or withered*, is demonſtrated by Mr. White in his two preceding pages.

P. 19. May not Dr. Johnſon's unfavourable ſentence paſſed upon Dyer's "Fleece" be aſcribed to the cauſe aſſigned, in p. 289, col. 2, of your volume for 1782, for his frigid mention of the learned and ingenious Critic there defended? See your volume for 1781, p. 421.

P. 65. The rhymes of the firſt and third verſes of the Laureat's Ode are identical; an extraordinary ſlip in ſo correct a writer.

P. 101. The venerable and learned writer of the elegant Latin Epitaph, referred to in col. 2, is regiſtered in your obituary of Nov. 11, 1776, where "Worceſterſhire" ſhould be ſubſtituted for "Warwickſhire."

P. 134. In your volume for 1798, pp. 19, 128, the cuſtom of yoking oxen by the horns is alſo obſerved upon.

P. 284, col. 2, l. 52, for "Warwick" read "Berks." See p. 90 of your vol. for 1798.

P. 285, col. 2, l. 18, read "Shenington," as alſo in p. 1205, col. 2, l. 1. It is wrongly ſpelt alſo in p. 772, col. 1, where the death of the huſband and father is recorded; and where we ſhould read "in the gift of the late Robert Child, eſq." Mr. Hughes was not of Jeſus college, but of Edmund Hall, where he proceeded M. A. on June 12, 1761, after having quitted his academic reſidence for ſome years. His younger ſon, Robert, his ſucceſſor in the rectary, was the godſon of Mr. Child, and proceeded M. A. at Magdalen college, Oxford, on April 4, 1799.

P. 299. The Scotiſh bard was the ſubject of much conſideration in your volume for 1791, pp. 1019, 1078, 1083, and 1206. See alſo p. 156 of your laſt volume.

P. 302. As the Cambridge Prize Poems were collected into an octavo volume in 1772, containing thoſe from the firſt inſtitution to 1779 inclusive, the remainder ſo collected would be acceptable to the Publick.

P. 371, col. 1, l. 60, for "Pitt" read "Pett."

P. 400, col. 2, l. 56. Should we not for "non-*juring*" read "non-*conforming*"? See p. 517.

P. 408. Inſtead of "Mr. Waſle," in three places of col. 1, we ſhould undoubtedly read "Waſe;" meaning the learned Chriſtopher Waſe, whoſe publications may be known by recurring to his name in the Bodleian Catalogue, where he is ſtyled "Eſq. Beadle of C. Law in Oxon." A. Wood notices him in his "Athen. Oxon." ii. 258, 458, 785, 893; and, in the laſt reference, ſays that he died on Auguſt 29, 1690. Honourable mention is made of this Mr. Waſe (who muſt not be confounded with a contemporary, of both his names, who was a fellow of C. C. C. Oxford, and was there interred in 1711,) in Dr. John Worthington's "Miſcellanies: Lond. 1704:" 8vo, pp. 289, 294.

P. 423. Mr. Bridges, in the place referred to in col. 2, mentions a "choice and invaluable collection of MSS. bound up in about 300 volumes," which it may be adviſable now to trace to their preſent depoſitory.

P. 496. Was not the dioceſan, to whom the letter, in col. 2, was addreſſed, the ſucceſſor of the prelate here ſuppoſed? An inquiry at Wells would probably procure an explanation of its myſterious contents.

P. 649, col. 2, l. 42. Should we not for "vicar" read "biſhop"?

P. 728, col. 2, l. 14, for "Hopkinſon" read "Hodgkinſon."

P. 735. The inſcription appeared in your immediately preceding volume, p. 197.

P. 766, col. 1, l. 17, read "*New* park; and in p. 768, col. 1, l. 24, "Berks."

P. 770, col. 1, l. 53. The "beautiful lines" referred to are not to be found

found in the reference. What should it be?

P. 805. The entertaining Tourist may find in Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus," p. 2, an engraved plate of his brass statue, and also of the house wherein he was born, p. 1, with the inscriptions on both, much more at large. It is greatly to be wished that the thread of the Tour may be speedily resumed from p. 1100.

P. 879. Dr. Young's Letter appeared in your volume for 1797, p. 91.

P. 891. Mr. Bryant's elegant lines appeared also in that for 1798, p. 836.

P. 892. The William Bowles, noticed in col. 2, was, according to your volume for 1767, p. 639, "Director general of the Mines of Spain." His "account of the Sheepwalks in Spain" appeared originally in your Magazines for May and June 1764.

P. 907. Of Rymer some account is given in p. 987 of your volume for 1791.

P. 1054. Many of your numerous readers may not dislike to recur to the late Dr. Blaney's own account of the Oxford edition of the Bible in 1769 in your volume for that year, pp. 517, 518, 519.

P. 1109. The additions and improvements in the late edition of Dean Swift's Works would, if separately printed, be highly prized by the possessors of the former editions, which are now imperfect: and a collection of the miscellaneous publications of Mr. Graves, the writer of the elegant inscription on his friend Shenstone, reprinted in pp. 1108, 9, would in one uniform edition be well received. This inscription he has himself already published in his "Euphrosyne," i. 295, and in his pleasing "Recollection of some Particulars in the Life of William Shenstone, esq." Lond. 1788.

P. 1110. The words of Erasmus, in col. 2, were surely never before so grossly misapplied, if there be any truth in a paragraph in p. 1180, col. 2, of your volume for 1799. See also that for 1791, p. 981.

P. 1216. Professor Hurdis died in the neighbourhood of Oxford, at Buckland, Berks. He was B. D. 1794, and D. D. 1797. His father, and a brother and sister, are noticed in p. 1054, col. 1, of your last volume. SCRUTATOR.

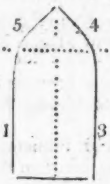
P. S. In addition to the information already given about the French Prophets in p. 220, col. 2, and in p. 1171, col. 1, of the volume to which the foregoing strictures refer, it may be remarked, that they are particularly pointed out in p. 89 of the Appendix to a Sermon on "the great danger and mistake of all new uninspired Prophecies relating to the end of the world," by the learned "Edmund Chishull, B. D. late chaplain at Smyrna, and Fellow of C. C. C. Oxon." Lond. 1708, 8vo.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LIX.

AS I returned towards *Chichester*, my way lay through a small wood, where, perceiving some trees that had lately been felled, I was inclined to sit down on their mossy trunks, to enjoy the refreshing breeze amidst such sequestered shades. My thoughts naturally were bent upon the city to which I was advancing, and on the sketches I had made of the cathedral. Hence I undid my roll; sorted my several imitations; and then, as it were by a pleasing absence of mind, fancied I was encircled by a number of learned and honourable admirers of the study of Antiquity, drawn together to witness my delineatory specimens. So fully was I entered into this conceit, that I had actually fixed up my plan of —— Cathedral against a stump of a blasted oak (as I then thought), and was beginning to harangue in its illustration, thus: "Drawing I. The time is at length arrived when"—"When you shall be set in the flocks," exclaimed a tall, robust, middle-aged man, of a black hue, who had actually come behind me unseen, in a tone of voice loud and vehement, that made me soon sensible he and myself were the only persons present on this occasion. "What plan is this you have got here? A plan of the coast, intended no doubt for the information of the Enemy." I answered, "Sir, you are too much prejudiced against me to make a fair conclusion; and your over-heated imagination will not let you see a plan of a religious edifice, from a plan of rocks, shoals, and safe landings. Here, Goodman Wiseacre, see this Cross, made out by transept, choir, and Lady chapel; look, here are no lines laid down to facilitate an invasion, Popery, or slavery. Here"——"What!" replied this intruder, "presume to dictate to me! to insult me! you that are a stroller, while I am no less a person ——." Then breaking the

the thread of his denunciation, he gave a new turn to his animoſity. "You with your tawdry hat, ſorſooth, and maſquerade dreſs" (he, I ſuppoſe, alluding to the cockle-ſhell in my beaver; and the reſt of my pilgrim's habit); "you are a ſpy." "Good Sir, I come from—" "Yes, yes, you would ſay you are come from ſome of the mummeries at Margate, or Dandy-lyon; ſuch doings are a diſgrace to theſe parts; and, what is more, in ſuffering you to run about thus like a mountebank, or fortune-teller. Firſt take off your motley jacket, then pluck down your paper from off theſe ſtocks, which you have converted into a ſhow-poſt contrary to law and order; hiding at the ſame time three county directions cut thereon, in three ſeveral dialects, Scotch, Welſh, and our Suſſex twang. Quick! prepare! you ſhall now grace theſe ſtocks yourſelf." Finding no time was to be loſt, I threw aſide my outward guiſe, and ſhewed him my hoſtile array, preſenting at the ſame time my ſhield's device, "Conquer or fall!" What an inſtantaneous change took place! Sir Tremendous's teeth began to chatter, his voice faltered, and his uplifted and clinched hands fell down below the horizontal line of "knock me down;" while his trembling limbs ſcarce enabled him to hurry from the ſpot, muttering as he went, in broken accents, "I ſaw no tawdry hat; your dreſs is like other men's, and your purpoſe is good and lawful. I, I, aſk pardon; I at times know not what I do, or ſay: your ſervant, your ſervant."* Comforting myſelf at ſo fortunate a riddance when leaſt expected, I packed up in haſte my cargo of papers, and of courſe made the beſt of my journey to Chicheſter; where ſtaying only a ſhort time for ſome needful refreſhment, I went on with all due ſpeed, forgetting what had juſt paſſed, in the more gratifying expectancy of enjoying thoſe ſights which lay within the rout I had marked for this my profeſſional Tour.

As country gentlemen have much time on their hands, ſome turn their attention to Agricultural, and ſome to Architectural matters. Both purſuits have their uſes, and both their rewards; the firſt by improving the produce of their lands, and the latter by the adornment of ſome of the moſt beautiful ſcenes within their poſſeſſions. Yet how often do theſe undertakings fail! either from a miſtaken application of particular modes of culture, or by a falſe idea of thoſe qualities which in building give the true ſtandard of taſte and elegance. As far as my experience held with me, I witneſſed, as I onward went, ſome of thoſe things termed "ſing-boxes, lodges, and neat cottages" reared by the road ſide, thick-ſet with the gleanings gathered up after your reapers in the fields of the "Fantaſtic order" had received their "penny" of applauſe for "*chaſte*" imitations made in octavo pages, or on lath and plaſter Sociables *, or diſtributed out to thoſe ſcribes who have the admirable knack of proving that a near oblong geometrical figure ſweeping with a pointed head as thus in five lines conjoined, is the whole and ſum total of our Antient Architecture; demonſtrating at the ſame time that the mouldings, ornaments, &c. thereunto belonging have little or no intrinſic merit, and ought by no means to be brought into conſideration, ſo as to fetter the refined faculties of thoſe who condeſcend to give to their architectural deſigns a turn towards our remote modes of conſtructure. Theſe pretty new road accompaniments, named as above, had a fanciful combination of ſmooth-wrought walls, ſmooth-worked windows and doors of the Pointed turns, with bodies of trees ſcarce lopped of their branches ſupporting thatched roofs.



Porchester Castle.

Of our many noble and extenſive ruinated Caſtles, this may certainly be conſidered as one of the firſt claſs. The effect it gives from a flat and dreary ſituation is altogether peculiar to itſelf. The whole extent of the ſurrounding wall is remaining; the Eaſt ſide waſhed by the waters of the Channel; and the other fronts overlooking barren fields, and a mean town, which town ſeems to owe its being to the reſort made here in time of war.

Advancing to the North-Weſt ſide of the Caſtle, the ſquare and elevated Keep hangs as it were over the walls in menacing aſpect. The gate of entrance at the Weſt is large, and much decorated. Entering, I noted on the left a long avenue or approach, aſcending in many winding directions to the Keep; the parts of which have alſo a variety

variety of decorations, well ſtudied, and well applied to ſuch an arrangement of communication. The Keep from this point comes on the ſenſe with additional force, both in ſeeming and in magnitude. Theſe works appear Edwardian. Within the whole circuit of this fortreſs, I found no veſtiges of other buildings than thoſe enumerated, excepting the Chapel, a fine ſpecimen of Saxon Architecture, evinced principally by the Weſt front. The door of entrance is one of thoſe magnificent and elaborate deſigns, ſuch as we find at St. Margaret's church, York*; Iffley church, near Oxford; Barfreſton church, near Canterbury; Malmſbury abbey church, &c. &c.—I regret that I had not the opportunity to ſee the interior of this Chapel and the Keep. To confeſs the true cauſe of my remiſſneſs in this reſpect, far other ſenſations than thoſe allied with Antiquarian pleaſures took too faſt hold of my attention; for I ſaw on every hand wood lock-up huts, paliſadoes, and other ſuch like ſecurities, wherein had been confined the French priſoners. The horrors attendant on review of theſe objects, which till a ſhort time ago had been the receptacles of thoſe who had forgot their God and King, threw my ſoul into a ſhudder; and many a pang of dread and diſmay purſued me as I ſought my way out of theſe contaminated mounds. And ever as I turned, half forgetting the cauſe of my alarm, to catch a parting look at the Keep and Chapel, ſome freſh recollection of dire ſacrilege and maſſacre darted their remorſeleſs terrors full in my diſtracted ſight! Porcheſter, Porcheſter caſtle, what has been thy fate!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. XIV.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Jan.* 7.

VITRUVIUS, on entering upon the ſubject of Grecian temples, very juſtly obſerves that without a ſtrict attention to commenſurability, called in Greek *συμμετρία*, there can be neither beauty nor propriety in architectural compoſitions: this he illuſtrates rather diffuſely, from the agreement found amongſt the members of the human body with the whole figure which the Author of nature has ſo admirably compoſed. He tells us in his fourth book, that the antients, when they firſt determined to erect temples, took the ſymmetry of the human figure, having no previous rule, to find a height conformable to the thickneſs of their columns; and as they diſcovered that a man's foot repeated ſix times was nearly his height, they concluded ſix diameters would be a ſuitable height for the column; in which ſymmetry it was called, from the name of its inventor, the Doric column. But, goes on our Maſter, in after-times reſolving to erect temples to Diana, they ſought a more becoming ſymmetry, and ſettled the height of the column at 8 diameters: their poſterity, however, improved in taſte, ſays our Maſter, for elegance and graceful forms, thought 7 diameters for the Doric and 8½ for the Ionic a more pleaſing ſymmetry. And this ſymmetry again, for a ſimilar reaſon, was changed into a ſtill more ſlender form, on the invention of the Corinthian column. The ſtory of its invention is briefly this: a Corinthian damſel being ſnatched away by death in the flower of her age, her faithful attendant placed her youthful trinkets in a baſket on her grave, and covered it with a ſquare tile; an acanthus, whereof the root concealed in the ground juſt under the baſket, in ſpring ſent forth its leaves round the ſides of the baſket; and the ſofter tendrels meeting the corners of the tile, gracefully reclined their heads under this imperious controul, and exhibited a pleaſing form of ſmall volutes, improved by Callimachus, a moſt exquiſite artiſt, into a capital for a column, more delicate and beautiful than any before invented, called after this Corinthian damſel; ſome proof that Callimachus knew the ſtory. And it being natural for his imagination to extend the phantaſy to the effigy of the ſlender young damſel interred beneath this pleaſing emblem, he might hence take the hint to give his new capital a more delicate ſupporter, and thus hand down to poſterity this original column with its ſymmetry nine and a half or ten diameters.

Now to proceed to the deſcription of the Ionic column: the baſe preſents itſelf as the firſt object, yet previouſly ſome notice ſhould be taken of the ſylobate, which ſome of the moderns contend to be an integral part of an intire

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* Some late erected chapels.

† Engraved in Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting.

tire column, but neither reason nor Vitruvius is on their side. The antients in their temples certainly gave columns all that was essential to their accomplishment and beauty, wherein they placed them on the platform with their bases only; and when the platform had no steps on the sides, in place of the steps the stylobates were employed, and that only on the sides and posticum. On the top of the steps stood the columns in front, and nothing was wanting that could add to their stately form, or make them more complete. The podium has been fully described in No. IV. vol. LXXI. p. 703, 704. There are other occasions, it is allowed, besides the podium, that render the stylobate eligible and even necessary; but the necessity for their use makes them no part of the column, no more than of a statue when employed for its support. Vitruvius always has considered it as a foundation to the column, and mentions nothing of its symmetry or decoration except the scamilli impares on the die, which he repeats in his Book V. ch. IX. and insinuates only that it is to have a base, die, and cornice; saying, when continued, the parts under the podium of the intercolumns are to have the base, die, and cornice of the stylobate itself. It certainly has no appropriate height, though the moderns have, very unwarrantably, settled it in progressional heights answerable to the increasing heights of columns. Some make the die an equilateral square for the Doric; others for the Ionic and Corinthian, give the whole stylobate a third of the column; others still different heights; in all which they wander from truth, propriety, and Vitruvian documents, which leave its height determinable only by circumstances *pro re natâ*. But for the bases and cornices of stylobates, though Vitruvius is silent, the symmetries the moderns have assigned are by no means unbecoming, especially Perrault's, who gives the base a plinth 26 minutes high, 57 projecture from central line (taking the base of column at 45), a fillet 1¼ high, 56 projecture; an inverted cyma 7 high, with its hollow extending to the extremity of the fillet; over this a fillet 1¼ high, and 49 projecture; then an inverted cavetto 4 high and 46 projecture; the die (which ought be as above) he makes one diameter and 40 minutes. The cornice, a cavetto 4 high by 46; a fillet 2 by 51; a echinus 8 by 57; a cyma reversa 4 by 60; a fillet 2 by 61. This is for the Ionic; his Tuscan, Doric, and Corinthian, shall be given when we come to treat of those columns.

We are now to consider the symmetry and form of the base of the Ionic column, designed by Vitruvius with sufficient perspicuity, though strangely misconceived by the moderns, who have not duly attended to the import of the term *spiræ*, the name by which he calls this portion of the column as often as he has to mention the entire base; but, in describing its members and assigning their symmetries, he very clearly and properly makes a distinction between the base, denominated *spiræ*, and the plinth, this being essentially square, the *spiræ* in a column essentially circular, and the *spiræ* in strict propriety is alone the column's base, or foot, the plinth serving it as a foot stool. And there is an instance in the antique, of stately columns with their spiræ placed on the pavement without this plinth. Vitruvius, after settling the heights and projectures in the attic base, where, as all agree, he gives the plinth 45 minutes, with 10 for its height, says, but if Ionic "latitudo spiræ *quoquoversus* sit columnæ crassitudinis adjecta crassitudine quartæ & octavæ, altitudo ori anticurgis; ita & ejus plinthos," *i. e.* ori plinthos anticurgis. By this one word *quoquoversus* is clearly decided, against the moderns, that the projecture of the spiræ, and not of the plinth, is the meaning of the passage cited, since it is only the circular form that, viewed *every way*, will exhibit the extent of a diameter and quarter and half quarter, equal 82½ minutes, whereof the half is 41¼: for it is evident that the plinth cannot have *quoquoversus* applied it, since on viewing it in the periphery, it continually changes its apparent extent, and at every angle the whole diagonal of its square appears to be its extent: the projecture, therefore, of the spiral circular part alone is to have the 41¼, and the plinth, *ibid* Vitruvius, as in the attic, *viz.* 45 minutes projecture. There are other corroborating proofs of this explanation, which shall be produced if called for; at present, to consult brevity, we pass them by, and proceed to the entire symmetry of this base, wherein a small liberty will be taken with Vitruvius's division of heights. The 20 minutes of height, without the

plinth,

plinth, he orders to be divided into 7 parts, whereof three for the torus, the remaining four parts equally divided into two, one for the upper scotia with the astragals and fillet, the other for the under scotia: the height of the astragals he orders to be an eighth part of the upper scotia. Now, all these troublesome divisions, brought into minutes, are 8 4-7ths for torus; upper scotia 2 6-7ths; to the under scotia 4 2-7ths; to each fillet and each astragal 5-7ths of a minute. Now, to give these heights in a more managable division than thus breaking a minute into 7 parts, let the torus have 8¼; upper scotia 2¼; under scotia 4; each astragal one minute, each fillet every where ¾ of a minute; and the sum of these is just 20 minutes: then the plinth 10 completes the half diameter for height of entire base as ordered: the projectures as before proved, the torus 4¼; astragals the same; plinth 45. Thus will this base be restored to its due symmetry, according to the mind of Vitruvius; and thus will be avoided the disgusting appearance the moderns have given it, by contracting the hollow of the scotia within 2 minutes of the perpendicular that would touch the side of the column, giving the base an appearance of littleness, and insufficiency to support its incumbent.

The symmetry of the attic base, as taught by Vitruvius and brought into minutes, is, 5 minutes for the height of the upper torus, 1 minute its fillet; 5½ for the scotia, and 1 for the fillet; 7¾ for the under torus; 10 for the plinth. Projecture of upper torus 36½; of fillet 34; of under fillet 40; of under torus and of plinth, each 45. Perrault complains of the great projecture of this base, asserts that there is no example of such an excess in the remains of the antique; but in this he mistook the matter, for in the temple of Concord it has even 46¾: in the arch of Titus it approaches near it, being 44; and the subplinth 45 2-3ds. But as the moderns before Perrault gave it but about 41 or 42, accustomed to see this base in that projecture, his mind thus biassed left him less free to discern the propriety of our Master's symmetry; and his modern predecessors blundered on the 41¾ of the Ionic, for the projecture of the plinth, supported by examples in the antique, had their minds equally biassed, and were thus prevented from correcting the antique by the regular documents of Vitruvius, who most certainly intended that all plinths of bases should have 45 minutes projecture, since in the systyle intercolumniation, which had two diameters between the shafts of columns, he teaches that one plinth's breadth should be between two plinths, which exactly answers to plinths that are just a diameter and half in extent, or 45 minutes projecture. This attic base is in general use for any column but Tuscan; yet the Ionic, often discarded in its modern form, when seen in its due and proper symmetry, will readily be taken into favour by all that enjoy the blessing of freedom from prejudice, and give themselves liberty to compare and reflect.

In next number the shaft of the column, with its accessory considerations, will be discussed; and the remedy of a great deformity suggested: interim,

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

HINTS RESPECTING WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOATHS CATCHING FIRE.

Originally printed for distribution among the Writer's Friends, and now inserted in our Magazine for the Purpose of more general circulation.

WHEN we reflect on the many dreadful misfortunes which have of late years happened, in consequence of the cloaths of women and children accidentally catching fire, it is a matter of some surprize, as well as great concern, to find so very little attention paid to the prevention of such misfortunes in future.

The following hints are offered with a sincere wish that they may meet with that serious consideration which the subject requires, and be the means of engaging the attention of the publick on this subject, and of adopting the following measures recommended, or some more effectual.

There are two principal objects which offer for our consideration; the first is *to prevent the cloaths from catching fire*; and the other, *to check the progress of the flames.*

One of the most evident methods to *prevent the cloaths from catching fire*, is to have wire-fenders placed before the fire-place, of a sufficient height to hinder the coals from flying into the room; such fenders are so placed in some parlours, but more it is believed for

for protecting the marble hearth and carpet, than for the ſafety of the females and children of the family. Wire-ſcreens are ſometimes placed in rooms where birds are let looſe, *parallel to the fire-place*; ſuch as theſe, if more projecting ones ſhould be objected to, might be uſed in common ſitting rooms. One or two ſtrong metal bars would be ſome protection, if cloſe wire-work ſhould not be liked; theſe of courſe ſhould come ſome way forward, otherwiſe they would not be of much uſe. Certainly the ſafeſt are fenders of cloſe wire-work projecting into the room, ſufficiently open to let the heat through, but not any coals which might fly from the fire. Nurſeries in particular ſhould have this ſort.

The ſecond object which offers for conſideration is to *check the progreſs of the flames*; one of the moſt evident means of accompliſhing this end, is to wear dreſſes of materials which will not readily burn; but, as it is not probable that muſlins and linens will be laid aſide on account of the danger they expoſe the perſons wearing them to, perhaps ſome method may be adopted which may check the progreſs of the fire in thoſe ſubſtances. Experiments for this purpoſe have been made (on a ſmall ſcale) which very well anſwered the end, but on account of the preparations uſed (which were pot-aſh and other alkaline ſubſtances), having the property of imbibing moiſture in a great degree, it renders this exact method, it is feared, impracticable. Would it not be of uſe if the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, were to offer a premium *for the beſt methods of rendering linen and muſlin dreſſes, in a conſiderable degree, uninflammable, and not diſcolour or injure in other reſpects the ſubſtances, rendering them unfit for uſe?*

It has been recommended, that perſons whoſe cloaths have caught fire ſhould immediately *roll themſelves up in the carpet*; but this excellent method of extinguiſhing the flames is frequently quite impracticable, as it is cuſtomary to nail down carpets to the floor, a practice which ſhould never be ſuffered in rooms where there is any danger of accidents of this kind happening; nor ſhould heavy tables or other furniture be ſo placed on the carpet as to hinder it from being eaſily rolled up.

If a woollen cloth were conſtantly kept in nurſeries and ſitting rooms, eſpecially when there are fires, laid *looſe* upon the table or other piece of furniture, this being always at hand, might be eaſily reſorted to in caſe of accident, and being wrapped tight round the flames, or ſtrongly preſſed againſt them, would, by excluding the air, no doubt, in many inſtances, ſoon extinguiſh the fire. A *green baize cloth*, which being very pliable, and likewiſe a neat cover to furniture, is recommended for this purpoſe; and if ſuch were known in the family by the name of the STIFLING CLOTH, it probably would as readily be uſed when there was occaſion for it, as fire-engines or buckets now are. Care muſt be taken to procure *Baize* of a cloſe texture. Where the convenience of a *baize cloth* cannot be eaſily procured, as in cottages, &c. a cloth cloak, or a blanket, will anſwer much the ſame purpoſe.

May we not attribute many of the melancholy events, which have happened of late, to the modern practice of fixing fire-grates more forward than formerly, and to the prevailing cuſtom of wearing muſlin dreſſes?

Mr. URBAN, *March* 1.

IT will be a pleaſing addition to the Report in vol. LXXII. p. 485, to be informed that the plan for gradually re-building Chriſt's Hoſpital upon its preſent ſite has already received the countenance of many Governors, to whom public acknowledgements have been made by a General Court on the 28th of January; and particularly to the Corporation of the City of London, for their unanimous Reſolution to ſubſcribe the ſum of One Thouſand Pounds; in which a further proof of the acouſtomed protection and attention of that reſpectable Body to the Orphans of this City and others, is eminently conſpicuous; and an example held forth worthy of imitation.

Two other Royal Hoſpitals, thoſe of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, were rebuilt by public ſubſcription; and after the liberal ſupport this Charity has experienced for two centuries and an half, the Governors entertain the confident expectation, that a Royal Seminary, rendered important to the kingdom at large by its magnitude, and by the liberal education and maintenance it affords, will alſo receive favourable attention from the generous and opulent upon ſo intereſting an occaſion.

A GOVERNOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hastings, Jan. 23.*

THE following particulars respecting the weight of an eighty-gun ship, may perhaps prove acceptable to some of your readers. They are faithfully transcribed from the Encyclopædia Britannica *. Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

	lbs.	Tons	lbs.
The Hull	3,568,726	1593	406
The Furniture	487,520	195	720
Guns and Ammunition	521,427	232	1747
Officers stores	66,559	29	1590
Provisions	1,792,870	800	870
Men and Ballast	1,795,361	801	1121
Sum	8,182,463	3652	1983
Weight of the Hull.			
Oak Timber	3,200,802	1428	2082
Fir ditto	213,936	95	1136
Elm ditto	27,040	12	160
Carved and Lead Work	4,651	2	171
Iron work	88,254	39	894
Pitch, Tar, and Paint	17,920	8	0
Cook Room	16,128	7	448
Sum	3,568,726	1593	406
Weight of the Furniture.			
Yards and Masts	161,000	71	1960
Anchors	39,996	17	1916
Rigging	69,128	30	1928
Sails	32,008	14	648
Cables	78,332	32	1652
Blocks, Pumps, and Boats	62,056	27	1576
Sum	487,520	195	720
Guns and Ammunition.			
Guns and Carriages	377,084	168	714
Powder and Shot	116,320	51	2080
Implements for the Powder	6,500	2	2020
Ditto for Crows and Handspikes	21,573	9	1413
Sum	521,427	232	1747
Officers' Stores.			
Carpenter's Stores	20,187	9	27
Boatswain's ditto	21,112	9	952
Gunner's ditto	8,964	4	4
Caulkers ditto	5,200	2	720
Surgeon and Chaplains Effects	11,096	4	2136
Sum	66,559	29	1599
Provisions.			
Provisions for Six Months for 700 Men, with their Equipage	858,970	383	1050
Water, Casks, and Captain's Table	933,900	416	2060
Sum	1,792,870	800	870
Weight of the Men.			
Seven Hundred Men with their Effects, including the Officers and their Effects	316,961	141	1121
Ballast	1,478,400	660	0
Sum	1,795,361	801	1121

* Vol. XVII. p. 412.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, March* 9.

THE ſomewhat extraordinary nature of the Review, No. 276, in your laſt volume, p. 1213, induces me to trouble you with a few words in correction of ſome matters which are there looſely or inaccurately ſtated.

Lord Loughborough, now Earl of Roſſlyn, is ſpoken of as "the promoter of Mr. Tate's fortune, by inſuring to him the maſterſhip of Richmond ſchool [in Yorkſhire], upon the demiſe of Mr. Temple."

Now the plain fact is as follows: On Mr. Temple's death in 1795, a long ſcene of diſagreement aroſe among the members of the corporation, who are the truſtees and electors of the ſchool; and the right of preſentation lapſed in the mean while to the crown, or in other words to the Chancellor.

Lord Loughborough upon this acted a part moſt ſingularly diſintereſted and honourable. He adopted the idea which the corporation itſelf had originally approved: he commiſſioned the learned and excellent Biſhop of Cheſter (ſince of Bangor) to examine thoſe gentlemen who had in the firſt inſtance been admitted as proper candidates, and to make the reſult of the examination known to himſelf.

This was accordingly done; and the Chancellor in conſequence iſſued his order for the appointment of the preſent maſter.

Having thus diſpatched one paragraph, which cannot convey an acurate, but may eaſily give a very ſtrange and erroneous, idea of the laſt appointment to the maſterſhip of Richmond ſchool; let us proceed to another ſentence, in which the character of the preſent maſter himſelf, or his perſonal feelings at leaſt, are deeply concerned.

"We ſolemnly recommend to him," ſays the Reviewer, "to write the life of his venerable predeceſſor. We know Mr. Tate has the *power* to do Mr. Temple juſtice; we truſt he retains the *will*."

I know a great deal perſonally, Mr. Urban, of the party to whom it is thus ſolemnly recommended to do juſtice to the memory of his truly venerable predeceſſor. And I can aſſure you, that, though he is far from preſuming on the *power*, he is very far from being deficient in the *will*, to pay that laſt tribute of honour, gratitude, and affection, to his preceptor, his patron, his friend, the great promoter of his academical education, and, under heaven, the principal though not the only founder of his preſent or future fortune.

Circumſtances, which it would be needleſs or improper here to ſtate, prevented ſome years ago the execution of that deſign, which the Reviewer ſo impreſſively recommends, and which is not now delayed from any want of affection for the taſk.

Thus much, Mr. Urban, in juſtice to all the parties, may ſuffice at preſent. Leſs than this would not have been intelligible; and more, on a private and perſonal ſubject, might have been deemed impertinent. ISTE.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

THE Committee of the Society for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of climbing Boys, by encouraging a new method of ſweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children and others employed by Chimney-ſweepers, have directed their attention to the means of procuring accurate information, as it relates not only to a new method of cleanſing chimnies, but alſo to the condition of thoſe poor boys who are at preſent employed in this trade; and have ſtated to the publick, that adequate rewards have been advertiſed for the purpoſe of inducing ingenious mechanics to bring forward ſuch inventions as ſhall either wholly or partially ſuperſede the neceſſity of climbing-boys, and that they will continue their endeavours zealouſly and aſſiduouſly to obtain this primary object; but as all new inventions are attended with uncertainty, and as the preſent condition of many of theſe poor boys calls for the immediate interference and exertions of the Committee, it has been thought neceſſary to inſtitute, through the medium of prudent and diſcreet agents, a particular inquiry into the ſituation of the various Chimney ſweepers' apprentices and boys in the metropolis, as far as the nature of the caſe will admit. And though the progreſs of this inveſtigation is not ſufficiently advanced to admit of a decided opinion reſpecting the actual condition of theſe poor infants; yet it has offered no little conſolation to the Committee to have been able already to diſcover that a certain proportion of the Chimney-ſweepers' apprentices who have been bound to the more reputable maſters,

masters, are treated with humanity, and considerable attention paid both to their religious and moral instruction.

At the same time there is much reason to apprehend, that by far the largest proportion are much neglected, and of those that not a few are doomed to suffer many unnecessary hardships and much misery, which it is the object of the Committee to relieve, by means of farther legislative regulations in case it shall be found impracticable to discover proper substitutes: and it is with peculiar satisfaction, that (by an extension and a continuance of the public benevolence), the Committee have been enabled already to state their opinion as to the practicability of ameliorating the condition of these poor boys, under every circumstance which may occur. First, by binding them out to other trades, in case they shall be no longer necessary as chimney-sweepers. And, secondly, by securing to them good usage, with proper religious and moral instruction, in the event of their being ultimately found indispensably necessary in their present employment.

From the interest which the publick has humanely taken in the protection of these poor boys, it cannot fail to be satisfactory to have it disclosed, that the views of the Society extend to a most important object, as it relates to their future welfare and usefulness in society, which is not generally known to the community at large.

At the age of 15 and 16, the apprenticeships of these poor youths expire; and about 70 in number, in each year, are cast upon the world, without friends, and destitute of the means of earning a subsistence. They are then of a growth which renders them unfit to sweep chimnies, and very few can be employed as journeymen.

It is, therefore, one of the objects of the Society (if enabled so to do by the benevolence of the publick) to procure proper masters, to whom these youths may be bound apprentices in other useful mechanical employments, until they arrive at the age of 21 years, and to allow a moderate apprentice fee out of the funds of the Society, to induce respectable mechanicks, and others, to receive them as apprentices.

A measure of this nature, so strongly prefsed upon the Society, both by motives of policy and humanity, cannot fail to meet the approbation of the publick, to whose benevolence an appeal is earnestly made, to enable the Institution to accomplish this and the other objects which have been already explained.

1. It is estimated, that there are in the Metropolis and its Environs at present about (master chimney sweepers) 200
2. That these masters employ about (journeymen) 170
3. And that they also employ about (climbing-boys) 500

Total 870

4. That the number of chimnies swept, annually, may amount to about 780,000, comprising about 131,000 houses.
5. That the annual expence to the publick may amount to about ..... £.26,000 0 0
6. That the pure and unadulterated soot obtained from these chimnies annually, is estimated to amount to about 400,000 bushels, and will produce about 25,000 0 0

Total £.51,000 0 0

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

YOUR correspondent E. N. thinks it entirely optional in the minister to admit funerals into the church. Without controverting this, however disallowable by custom, which has always left the option in the parties themselves, if they could pay for it; and in the country every corpse is regularly taken into the church, with, I believe, very few exceptions; but, in the case I alluded to in vol. LXXII. p. 1096, I have been since informed, that the service is now regularly continued, as the rector disclaimed all knowledge of the proceeding, and strongly reprobated it. Respecting effluvia proceeding from the corpse *, no such objection was made; but merely *hurry of business*. I am sincerely sorry for the fever caught by your correspondent, in the performance of his duty; though I must say, that the wet might have been kept off, as it usually is in such cases, with an umbrella.

Yours, &c. B. E.

* It would be doubtful indeed, not only to the Clergy, but to all the other attendants, if this *criterion* were requisite. ED.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

YOUR humane correſpondent Mr. Malcolm ſuggeſts (p. 112) a plan for the relief of ſick poor reſident in pariſhes where they are not ſettled; but he is not aware that a mode is already pointed out by act of parliament, and daily practiſed in and about London to my knowledge, and I conclude every where elſe, which ſuperſedes the neceſſity of any new inſtitution for that purpoſe. When a perſon becomes *actually* chargeable to the pariſh in which he reſides, the overſeer applies to two magiſtrates for an order of removal to the place of ſettlement; but if it appears upon examination of the pauper, or upon the oath of other perſons, that he is unable to travel, through ſickneſs or any other cauſe, then the two magiſtrates ſuſpend their order of removal by an indorſement on the back of it, till they are ſatisfied at a future period that it may be executed with ſafety; and all expences incurred by the removing pariſh during that interval, and alſo the charges of interment if the pauper dies, are to be re-imburſed by the ſettlement pariſh; for which purpoſe an order is made upon the latter by the ſame two magiſtrates as ſoon as the ſuſpenſion ceaſes to operate, either by the death or recovery of the pauper. In the great pariſhes round London the benefit of this act is extended not to ſix only in a year, but perhaps to ten times that number of diſtreſſed objects, many of them women near their delivery, whoſe removal, unleſs it is to a neighbouring pariſh, is always ſuſpended till after their recovery. Thus, Mr. Urban, ſtand the law and the cuſtom; and your friend J. P. M. will, I hope, acknowledge that they ſpeak a very different language from that which he has imputed to them. But, in order that he may not be diſappointed in the exerciſe of his humanity, I will beg leave to inform him, that there is a long-eſtabliſhed and well-conducted charitable inſtitution in the pariſh of St. Pancras, viz. the female charity-ſchool, on which his ſubſcription will be well beſtowed. CORRECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

HAVING for nearly one year and half, from my own private practice with the Tractors, obſerved their ſurpriſing effects in curing an eryſipilatous inflamation in the eyes, which cauſed total blindneſs, in ſcalds, ſprains, chillblains, the ſting of a waſp, and in the removal of a palſy in the arm; for the ſake of the incredulous, I have endeavoured to inveſtigate the rationale of their operation. By the help of Galvaniſm, which the Almighty in his infinite goodneſs has lately pointed out to mankind, I think it may (to an unprejudiced mind) be clearly demonſtrated.

It is allowed that Galvaniſm and Electricity have the ſame effect on animal bodies. It is likewiſe affirmed, that they are eſſentially the ſame; they muſt therefore be governed by the ſame laws. If, therefore, a Galvanic arch, applied to animal muſcle, where the vital functions are not extinct, will by drawing a ſpark cauſe it to contract, ſurely analogy, founded on facts, will allow that a Galvanic pointed metal may draw off the nervous irritation of particular parts, or reſtore it when deficient.

When a piece of zinc is applied to the nerve of a thigh recently taken from a living frog, and a piece of tinfoil to the other end of the ſame limb, as ſoon as a metallic arch is formed connecting the two pieces of metal, the muſcles of the leg and foot contract by Galvanic electricity. Whence is this electricity produced? Not from the two metals; for they are conductors merely, not electrics. Of courſe it muſt be in the limb, which ſtill retains ſome vital powers, exciting the muſcular irritation. Compare this with the effects of a knobbed conductor, applied to the outſide coating and ball of a Leyden jar charged, a ſpark and ſhock are produced: if one end of the conductor applied to the ball of the jar be pointed inſtead of a ball, the electricity of the jar is drawn off ſilently, even if the point be held at ſome diſtance from the ball of the jar, and no ſpark or ſhock takes place on contact.

So, when the Tractors (made of a Galvanic mixture of metals) are applied to inflammations, ſcalds, burns, ſprains, ſtings of waſps, chillblains, eryſipilas, ſwellings from cold, they ſubſide (ſometimes viſibly under the operation, as I have witneſſed). Cramps, and the involuntary actions of St. Vitus's dance, ariſing from nervous irritation, ceaſe, juſt as when metallic points are applied to a ſkain of thread, or an oſtrich's feather, connected with the prime conductor of an electrical machine in action, the thread or feather, upon exciting the machine, ſwell to their

their utmoſt extent, apply a knobbed conductor, or your clenched fiſt to either, you will have the whole force of it attracted to it, and claſping it with an almoſt nervous energy. Apply a metallic point, and they will ſhrink and recede from it, though it be held at a conſiderable diſtance (touch rather with the point, and it will collapſe as if paralyſed), as pimples, ſwellings, &c. ſhrink and ſubſide, and the involuntary actions in St. Vitus's dance, and ſpaſms, ſuddenly ceaſe upon the application of the Tractors. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Briſtol, March* 16.

IT is to be lamented that genius ſhould be ſo frequently forgotten, whilſt men deſtitute of all merit, by the recommendation of gold, have eternal trophies raiſed to their memory. The misfortunes and eventful life of the poet *Savage*, as well as his premature death in Newgate, and burial in St. Peter's church-yard in this city, are well known; and it reflects a reproach on the liberal and independent ſpirit of the citizens of Briſtol, that the remains of that unfortunate bard ſtill continue undiſtinguiſhed from the common maſs of the dead. It is moſt aſtoniſhing, that, while in Briſtol a promptitude has ever been evinced to promote every laudable undertaking, no attempt has ever been made to raiſe a ſubſcription for erecting a monument to his memory. I am conſcious a ſubſcription for that purpoſe would meet the ſucceſs it deſerves; and I ſhould rejoice to hear of an application to the moſt opulent citizens for patronage and encouragement.

As the above deſultory remarks may in the extenſive circulation of your entertaining Magazine meet the eye of a competent perſon, and excite him to commence and proſecute the undertaking, inſertion will oblige your conſtant reader, F. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxon, Jan.* 15.

DR. Harwood's Treatiſe on the Greek and Roman Claſſics has met with different receptions from different men. Some have read him with implicit confidence; whilſt others have dared to call even his veracity in queſtion. It is almoſt an Herculean labour which he has undertaken, and we ought to pardon any ſlight error which may unavoidably have crept into a Work of ſuch a nature. But when he poſitively aſſerts, that he has read a Book ſeveral times over, and has found it either correct, or incorrect, it would be ungenerous, nay unjuſt, not to accredit him. Shall we deny that he has "carefully read over the Oxford Edition of the Iliad and Odyſſey *ten* or *twelve* times," or "the Glaſgow Edition of Thucydides *four* times," becauſe the idleneſs and irreſolution of the generality of mankind can ſcarce carry them through *one* ſlight peruſal? This Treatiſe of Dr Harwood, though it has gone through four Editions, is ſtill extremely ſcarce, which has occaſioned the publication of a ſimilar Work by a Mr. Dibdin, and a Bibliographical Dictionary, neither of which have done juſtice to Dr. Harwood's admirable Work. I wiſh that ſome perſon of deep and extenſive reading would undertake a re-publication of this Treatiſe on the Claſſics, with a continuation to the preſent time. It will be a pleaſure to him to acknowledge the obligations which we owe to Heyne, to Brunk, and to Schutz. The noble exertions of the Clarendon Preſs will be a theme worthy his commendation; whilſt the gigantic abilities of Profeſſor Porſon will add freſh ſubjects of panegyric to his pen.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

PASSING lately through the Broadway, Weſtminſter, I followed the funeral of a ſoldier into the burial-ground there, and which belongs to St. Margaret's pariſh. After the interment, I amuſed myſelf with looking on the tomb ſtones; and obſerved on a plain ſtone, which is inſerted into one of the brick walls that ſurrounds the ground, the following words:

Near this place lieth
Margaret Patten,
who died June 26, 1739
(in the pariſh workhouſe),
aged 136 years.

Truſler, in his Chronology, mentions old Jenkins and old Parr. Mortimer mentions only old Jenkins. But both of them have omitted Margaret Patten. If you think this worthy of a place, it is at your ſervice.

Yours, &c. J. H.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE various inaccurate accounts that have appeared reſpecting the Greek manuſcripts brought by Mr. Clark:

Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, from Patmos, Naxos, and other parts of Greece, and from Constantinople, has induced a correspondent of that University to favour us with the following information.

FROM PATMOS.

1. The works of Plato, most beautifully written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute capitals. The Colophon proves that it was written by John, the Calligraph, for Arethas, deacon of Patræ, for 13 Byzantine Nummi, in the 14th year of the Indiction, and the 6404th of the world (A. C. 896) in the reign of Leo, son of Basilius.

2. Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria.

3. Greek Poetry, accompanied by antient Greek musical notes.

4. Ditto, ditto.

5. The works of Gregory of Nazianzum.

FROM NAXOS.

Copies of the Gospels, in capitals, of very antient date.

FROM MOUNT ATHOS.

1. The Orations of Demosthenes.

2. The works of ten Athenian orators, some of which not hitherto known.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

1. The works of Dionysius the Areopagite, with a curious and learned commentary, written on vellum, in folio.

2. Complete copy of the Gospels, written in the 8th century.

3, 4, 5, 6. Various copies of the Gospels, and of the Epistles and Acts of the Apostles, of different dates.

7. The works of Philip the hermit.

8. The Dialogues of Theodore the Syracusan.

9. A work on the Greek grammar.

10, 11, 12. The writings of commentators on the Gospels; and the works of the earliest fathers of the Church.

13. Very antient copy of the Evangelistarium of the Greek church.

14. Ditto, ditto.

15. A work of Philes, on animals.

Of the Plato, which Professor Porson calls a *monument of Literature*, it may be well to add, that it is the oldest Greek manuscript in the world with an express date. Dorville (on Chariton, p. 49, 50) had in his possession a manuscript of Euclid, written in the preceding year; and Montfaucon mentions (Paleographia, p 42) having seen a Greek MS. six years older; but these have now disappeared. The Professor has been long occupied in copying, with infinite labour, the Scholia; and has discovered, by that means, passages from Greek plays, and from poets, that were lost. He is still employed in these researches, and it is hoped will allow the world to profit by the fruits of his industry and unequalled erudition.

*** J. C. advises Mr. Britton, in drawing up the third volume of his "Beauties," not to pay any attention to what the "Architect" has advanced relative to Malmsbury; but to follow his own ideas, no doubt equally or more experienced in the study of Antiquity than the Architect himself: or, if that should not be Mr. B's pretence for coming before the publick as a correct judge in architectural matters, let him satisfy himself, as I assure him it does me, by this conclusion, That a great Genius may atchieve more knowledge of a science in one summer's probation, than a dull plodding Professionalist may gain, in the course of his whole life, by the common methods of line, rule, compasses, pencil, paper, and all the rest of it.—J. C. likewise observes, that had Mr. B. cast his eye on vol. LXXII. p. 1158, there would have been no occasion for the "bye-blow" which he there has aimed at his friend in the last number, p. 114.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In the enumeration (p. 163) of "eminent divines of the English church," the Rev. George Coslard is, by mistake, set down in the list of *Dissenters*. He was at the time of his decease, and during near 20 years preceding it, vicar of Twickenham; and approved himself by his writings, and on all occasions through the course of a long life, a firm as well as able minister under the Church-establishment.

Mr. PARKER will accept our best thanks for his favour of March 8. We agree with him, that the PORTRAIT will be a *public treat*, and shall gladly engrave it.

PHILO-NUGARUM may receive an answer at any Chandler's shop.

CLERICUS SUFFOLCIENSIS requests information concerning the family of Aldworth of Stanlakes, Berkshire, of which was Richard Aldworth, of Stanlakes, Berkshire, and of Newmarket, co. York; chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer about 1671. The present Lord Braybroke, whose family resided in Berks, is named *Richard Aldworth* Neville.

23. *A Commentary on the Revelation of* St. John; *accompanied with hiſtorical Teſtimony of its Accompliſhment to the preſent Day. By the Rev.* E. W. Whitaker, *Rector of* St. Mildred, Canterbury.

"TO the Rev. THOMAS RENNELL, D. D. &c. &c. &c. in teſtimony of eſteem for the character he has manifeſted as a faithful and vigilant teacher of the truth, in warning his countrymen againſt the inſinuating arts and antichriſtian doctrines of the Romaniſts, *this commentary on a viſion*, in which the characteriſtick and hiſtory of the Papal power were miraculouſly delineated ages previous to its appearance, is dedicated by his fellow-labourer,

THE AUTHOR."

This is an enlarged edition of "A general and connected View of the Prophecies relating to the Times of the Gentiles, delivered by our Bleſſed Saviour, the Prophet Daniel, and the Apoſtles Paul and John; with a brief Account of their Accompliſhment to the preſent Age; ſupported by the moſt unexceptionable Teſtimony of Hiſtory. Egham, 1795," 12mo. Reviewed vol. LXV. p. 229. The author is one among the many who, we are happy to ſee, have been excited by a ſeries of the moſt wonderful, the moſt intereſting, the moſt awakening events within a very ſhort ſpace of time, to examine and underſtand this comprehenſive prediction, whoſe completion, ſo far as can be traced, has been attended with ſuch extraordinary coincidence as leaves the ſtrongeſt ground to preſume, that, "if he that hath an ear to hear will hear what the Spirit ſaith unto the Churches," and, through them, to the world at large, will beſtow unprejudiced attention, he will obſerve equal coincidence with events immediately within his own knowledge. One prejudice oppoſed to this elucidation is ſtated by Mr. W. to be the *figurative language* of the book in queſtion, as "rendering it almoſt impoſſible to give any determinate and ſure conſtruction of it;" a ſecond is the ill ſucceſs of former attempts to explain it; and a third, the miſapprehenſion of the day or ſecond coming of our Lord by the Apoſtles themſelves. To the firſt Mr. W. replies, that "the Scriptures themſelves ſupply a key to the emblems in this book;" to the ſecond, that "the difficulties diminiſh by a more intimate knowledge of them;" to the third, that "the expreſſions uſed by the Apoſtles do not neceſſarily mean that that day ſhould come in their age; but, on the other hand, ſome of their declarations prove the contrary. St. Peter hints that our Lord will not return till all expectation of him is nearly periſhed from among men; and ſcoffers ſhall exclaim, "Where is now the promiſe of his coming; for, ſince the fathers fell aſleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation? The doubts of the authenticity of this book have been ſo fully done away, that Mr. W. declines entering on that ſubject. "The very prominent figure which the Papal power makes in this viſion, where it is deſcribed as not leſs inimical to the true followers of Chriſt than the antient Roman empire, and as acting by the impulſe of Satan, will naturally occaſion in the reader very ſerious thoughts on the encouragement which the doctrines of that apoſtate Church now find in theſe kingdoms; at the ſame time the conſtancy with which it is holden up as the great perſecutor of God's witneſſes, even to the laſt, will convince him that the notion, lately taken up, of the appearance of Antichriſt under different characters, is not only an error, but one which may prove highly pernicious in its conſequences, in drawing the attention of Chriſtians from a quarter on which they ought ever to keep the ſtricteſt guard. To prevent any diminution of vigilance, here is a reaſon, of conſiderable weight with me, for publiſhing this work, which, if read with the ſincerity with which it is written, will be found to have no uncertain ſound." *Preface.*

"St. Paul divided the whole time between that of his writing to the Theſſalonians and the return of his Divine Maſter into two periods; the one that of the continuance of him who impeded the appearance of the blaſphemous power that ſhould be deſtroyed by the Lord's return, and which impeding power was, in the primitive Church, underſtood to be the Roman empire; the other, that of the duration of the blaſphemous power itſelf. In ſtrict harmony with which it was, in the Revelation, foreſhewn that the Antichriſtian power, deſcribed as the beaſt with ſeven heads and ten horns, in its laſt ſtate, ſhould ariſe on the fall of the Weſtern, that is, the proper,

proper, Roman empire, and continue until the glorious appearance of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords." (p. 3.)

"The late extraordinary events that have taken place in the ſtates into which the Roman empire was divided, have excited the attention of many to the contents of this book; and I cannot doubt but theſe events ſerve, in the Divine diſpenſation, for circumſtances through which thoſe who are wiſe enough to be vigilant in attending to the manifeſtation of the Divine interpoſition are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe who are bad enough to think lightly of their connexion with their Creator. Under this perſuaſion, the importance of attention appears to be ſuch as to call for every exertion, on the part of the preachers of the Goſpel, to fix the thoughts of enquirers on the truth, by ſtating it in the mode which may make it moſt eaſy to be underſtood, and tranſlating thoſe things which, for wiſe reaſons, were foretold in figurative terms, into common language; that ſo, being compared with the events, the truth of the prophecies may be ſeen, and this wonderful atteſtation of God to the Goſpel of his Son have its juſt effect in making men ſerious in their obedience to that doctrine to which God hath vouchſafed to ſet his ſeal. Perceiving, therefore, that the ſmall treatiſe I have already written with this view was not ſufficiently explicit for the generality of readers, I now purpoſe to endeavour to expound more diffuſively all the parts of this prophetic book which have already been fulfilled, being the more encouraged to ſuch an attempt by ſeeing that late events have juſtified the ideas I entertained of the purport of ſome important paſſages of it, while different interpretations given by others have by facts been proved falſe. The method I ſhall purſue is this: to give, at the commencement of every diſtinct portion of the viſion, an account of the contents of that part, diveſted of all figurative language; then to ſubjoin the text, throwing into notes the reaſons on which I have interpreted the ſeveral ſymbols; and cloſing the whole ſection with hiſtorical teſtimonies of the completion of that part of the prophecy." (pp. 4—7.)

The firſt ſeal includes the period from the death of Domitian to Commodus.

The ſecond that from the death of Commodus to Severus.

The third, from Severus to Maximinus.

The fourth, from Maximinus to the death of Valerian.

The fifth, from the death of Valerian to the converſion of Conſtantine, and the removal of the empire to Conſtantinople.

The ſixth expreſſes the general eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity.

The ſeventh is a prelude to the ſeven trumpets which predict the irruptions of the barbarians; and the fourth, the complete overthrow of the Roman empire. "He who letted being now taken out of the way, and nothing remaining to withhold, but that the man of ſin ſhould be revealed, the Revelation, as it might be expected, proceeds to the diſcovery of the riſe of this extraordinary power, the remaining trumpets including under them the whole of its duration, and the ſounding of them being preceded by a ſolemn denunciation of great affliction to the inhabitants of the earth from what ſhould happen under them. The afflictions under the former trumpets were chiefly directed againſt the Weſtern empire; but, with thoſe of the three laſt, the whole Chriſtian world, if not more, nay, as it appears by the completion, certainly more, is menaced. Neither can we too much admire thoſe deciſive marks of foreknowledge which are given in the method of deſcribing the approaching evils. For, as the general apoſtacy of Chriſtians, in which the Church of Rome took the lead, was, in the Eaſtern part of Chriſtendom, puniſhed by their ſubjugation, firſt to the Saracens, and then to the Turks, while the authority of the prince of the apoſtacy continued to prevail in the Weſt; to prevent confuſion in the prophecy, it was neceſſary that the fortunes of theſe two different regions ſhould be from this period ſeparately delineated. But how could this be done beforehand, but under the direction of a Being who ſaw the order and connexion of events, while yet future, with as certain an eye as an hiſtorian diſcerns them when paſt?" (pp. 110—112.) "The ſcene of the fifth and ſixth trumpets, or the two firſt woes, is found in the Eaſt, while what happened at the ſame time in the Weſt is deſcribed as the contents of a little book which was given to the

Apoſtle

Apoſtle to eat up." The fifth trumpet ſounds the apoſtacy of Mahomet, who had the key of the bottomleſs pit, or of the *well* of the abyſs—τον φρεατος της αβυσσου. This well, a cavern whence ſprings and vapours iſſue, conſidered as oracular by the heathens, Mr. W. explains to be the cave into which the impoſtor retired, A. D. 606, to compoſe his impoſture, whence he iſſued juſt when the face of the Chriſtian Church was totally changed and defaced with ſuperſtition and idolatry, in the invocation of angels, ſaints, and martyrs, and even by the worſhip of the material croſs and images of men, and of relicks. The ſmoke that iſſued from this pit obſcured the then figurative ſun, the emperor of the Eaſt, and brought on ſpiritual darkneſs over the truth of the Goſpel in the countries ruled by the diſciples of Mahomet. Out of this ſmoke iſſued alſo the Saracenic hoſts, making converts by the ſword. In maſſacre, and the propagation of error, are the French of our day a whit behind the Saracens of old?

Under the ſixth trumpet the Ottoman power ſucceeded that of the Saracens. Mahomet II. took Conſtantinople. Bp. Newton obſerves, when the Chriſtians totally abandoned their conqueſts in Syria and Paleſtine, as they did in the latter part of the 13th century, then the four angels on the river Euphrates were looſed. The Turks have ſubdued no new ſtate or potentate of Chriſtendom for the ſpace of 80 or 90 years. Nor did all theſe warnings deter the Weſtern Church from their idolatry and impiety, in worſhiping both departed ſpirits and idols of gold, ſilver, wood, and ſtone, or pretended miracles and indulgences, or the perſecuting ſpirit of the Inquiſition: thus, "under all the fearful warnings received, continuing their ſorceries." (p. 173.)

"In the articles of their faith, ſettled by their councils, the Papiſts are indeed cautious of ſaying any thing which appears diametrically oppoſite to the Scriptures; but, in the application of the doctrines they thus guard in theory to practice, all this caution is abandoned; and the indulgence of ſins, here proclaimed, muſt be received as the unlettered Chriſtian will underſtand it, and he doubtleſs will interpret it as much as poſſible in favour of his paſſions and his hopes; and thus by the ignorant, that is and always will be the majority of the adherents of the Papacy, a death-bed repentance, even of this ſlight kind here recommended, will be ſuppoſed to obliterate every ſin; and then are the crimes of Ireland more than may be expiated from ſuch principles?" (p. 174.)

With chap. xi. ver. 2, the meaſuring of the temple ends that portion of the prediction, relating to the Eaſtern part of Chriſtendom, which has yet arrived at its accompliſhment. "Of the reſt, therefore, I will ſay no more than that it appears to contain, in ſome meaſure, the junction of the fates of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches in the great tyrant of the latter, the Papal power being openly declared to be that which ſhall, for a time, triumph over the two witneſſes. Had the very plain annunciation of this fact been attended to, much vain and groundleſs ſpeculation concerning the final deſtruction of that power might have been ſpared." (p. 179.) "The true worſhipers of God, and eſpecially the preachers of his pure word, are his witneſſes; and not only the fact of theſe laſt having been repeatedly ſent by two and two, but the miniſtry of the Goſpel being, on the firſt preaching of it, divided, as it was, into two parts, the one of the circumciſion, and the other of the Gentiles, will account for two being here named, and point out as the two bodies of men intended (for that they are metaphorically only individuals, their prophefying during the ſpace of 1260 years manifeſts), the Jewiſh and the Gentile Chriſtians, while their being termed "the olive trees and the two candleſticks ſtanding before the God of the earth," needs no other elucidation than what is afforded by St. Paul's application of the emblem of an olive tree both to Jews and Gentiles, in his Epiſtle to the Romans, and the application of candleſticks to churches, in the firſt chapter of this book, with our Lord's words to his diſciples, "Ye are the lights of the world." (p. 183.) "The annunciation of the angel to the ſeven great multitudes who uttered their voices to execute the Divine judgments, ſolemnly ſwearing that the time for what they propoſed ſhould not be yet, is explained of the ſeven cruſades, which all failed in their object of reſcuing the Holy Land. Chriſtian pilgrims are, however, ſtill permitted to viſit the holy ſepulchre—a remnant of profeſſors of Chriſtianity. There

There has been, and ſtill is left, a place in the holy city, where thoſe who wiſh to do ſo may render their homage to Chriſt, though the reſt be in poſſeſſion of his adverſaries; the holy city and the outward court of the temple being given to the Gentiles, while ſome worſhip them in the temple, and about the very altar on which the great ſacrifice for the ſins of the whole world was offered, even Mount Calvary. Under the dominion of the Mahometans, the profeſſors of the Goſpel teſtify their faith indeed in mourning; and the prophecy is expreſs, that ſo they ſhall continue to do, though perhaps not under the ſame oppreſſors, until the 1260 years be accompliſhed." (pp. 185—191.)

Mr. W. explains the child preſerved from the great red dragon (chap. xi. ver. 2—6) of Conſtantine preſerved from the attempts of Galerius, and the overthrow of Paganiſm by him after his acceſſion to the throne by the war between Michael and the dragon: but its final removal from all authority was not effected till the reign of Theodoſius; and even into the Chriſtian Church various hereſies and idolatries crept, and gained footing. (pp. 192—204.)

"The prophetic hiſtory is now brought down to the ſettlement of the barbarians, who overran the Roman empire in its different provinces, by the emblem of a body politic riſing out of the ſea, authoritatively explained to be the proper Roman empire, which had been overwhelmed with woes and troubles, and was aſcending again to notice and power under the figure of a ſcarlet-coloured beaſt with ſeven heads, one of them wounded and healed, expreſſing the dictatorial and pontifical government of Rome in one perſon, which had been ſeparated by the aſſaſſination of Julius Cæſar, when the Senate paſſed a decree that the office of dictator ſhould never be revived *. The tyranny of this power in authority was accurately foreſhewn; its capital accurately ſpecified to be the city of Rome on ſeven hills. To this deſcription is added a particular warning to all capable of attending to it, with an aſſurance that the Divine vengeance will, in the end, overtake the guilty power, though its duration will form a trial of the faith and patience of true believers. If its appearance has been ſuch as to attract general notice, the prediction has been fulfilled, and the characteriſticks are ſuch as can meet in one power alone, becauſe the time, the place, and the ſupremacy, are all particularly deſigned. A ſecond power is prefigured to riſe up out of the earth, and exerciſe, in the moſt oppreſſive manner, all the authority of the firſt power under his eye, and make the earth and its inhabitants bow down to that power. "We find the two titles which were borne by the head wounded to death by the ſword applied, by his own partizans, to the Pope, as juſtly due to him." (p. 231.) The unchangeable character of the Papal power is viſible, not only in yet granting indulgences, but in producing forged miracles; of which it is ſufficient to mention the feeble one pretended to be wrought before the French made themſelves maſters of Rome, and oſtentatiouſly held up in this country as having made a convert. The ambitious uſurpation of univerſal dominion, and the ſanguine ſpirit of perſecution, are other characters of the papacy.

"As the emblem of the dragon is uſed to ſignify both the great enemy of mankind and the idolatrous ſovereigns of Rome, when the ſucceſſors of theſe laſt had again relapſed into idolatry, they naturally became anti-types to this figure; and conſequently the completion of the prediction, even in this ſenſe, of the pope's receiving his power, his ſeat, and great authority, from the dragon, when the Emperor Phocas granted the title of univerſal biſhop to Boniface IV. a tyrant whom we may eaſily preſume well calculated to be the inſtrument and viſible agent, and even the repreſentative of Satan, by the deſcription of him given by Mr. Gibbon, ſhould not be paſſed over unnoticed." (p. 253, 254.) Add to this the profane aſſumption of titles ſuperior to thoſe of God and Chriſt, and a ſurplus of merits ſupplementary to thoſe of the latter; perverſion and concealment of the Scripture, over which tradition is ſet up, and on its authority tranſubſtantiation, the denial of the cup to the laity, worſhip of ſaints and angels defended and obſtinately perſiſted in: and, againſt the authority of our Lord himſelf,

* This *new* explanation is juſtified in pp. 213—216. Mr. W. even finds a reſemblance for the image of the beaſt, xiii. 14, to that made of Cæſar with all his wounds, p. 217.

himself, Bellarmine teaches, that "temporal prosperity is a note of the true church," and that "certain sins, venial in their own nature, if they were all together all in the world conjoined, would not equal one mortal sin, nor destroy charity, nor put us from the favour of God, such for which no man can perish, *etiamsi nullum pactum esset de remissione*, though God's merciful covenant of pardon did not intervene." (p. 208.) "As what has now been said denotes the Pope to be antichristian in the sense of opposing Christ, so in the other sense in which the word may be taken, that of acting instead of Christ, it belongs to him without a rival, since he alone claims the title and authority of vicegerent of Christ. This fact, that, while in one sense the name is especially applicable to him, it has also another in which it is applicable to none but him, places the accomplishment of this portion of the prophecy in a light so strong, that it should seem must penetrate any but utter darkness." (p. 269.) The general obedience and submission to the papal power, by all people and potentates, even to deification, is next noticed (pp. 272—274.); the manner in which the sovereigns of Europe have given them power and strength by their wealth in taxes and imposts, by their forces in crusades and hostilities, by excommunication, absolving from allegiance, and deposal. As to the religious worship of the dragon by the subjects of the beast, it appears in the absolute conformity and substitution of the present Roman worship to the antient pagan; various specimens of the blasphemous language held by decretals, councils, bulls and inscriptions, dispensations and indulgences, respecting the supremacy of the Pope*.

Among other instances of blasphemous idolatry, the worship of the Virgin Mary is insisted on; and a publication by a Catholic priest in this country so lately as 1798, shews how earnest the professors of Popery are in inculcating it. Well then, in the Office of the Blessed Virgin, printed at Antwerp, 1703, is the second Commandment left out of the Decalogue, and the tenth *divided into two* to make up the number. (pp. 315—343.) "If this dreadful blasphemy affects the reader as much in the perusal of it as it hath me in the transcribing, heavy as are the judgments which have already fallen on Rome, and those who have partaken in her abominations, he will be stricken with admiration at the divine forbearance, that they have not been tenfold greater, and look with unfeigned horror at any increase of probability, that these truly antichristian and diabolical doctrines should meet with *connivance from the government*, or a favourable reception among the people of our own country." (p. 343.) To the idolatrous doctrines of the Church of Rome are to be further added, "her impurities, the loose doctrines her ministers have taught, and the many devices they have made use of to render hopes of salvation and the practice of vice compatible, having encouraged the growth of the grossest licentiousness; and the centre of her empire, Italy, has, I believe, incontrovertibly been for centuries the very focus of vice." (p. 344.) "The casuists abound with instructions that can teach a man more abominations than are known by practice in the most infamous place of debauchery. After this you must read the decisions of their casuists upon the cases of conscience, and concerning the nature of mortal and venial sins; and you will soon perceive that there are no crimes which they do not excuse, tolerate, and make light of." (p. 347) "The Popes in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, a succession of 50 bishops, were notorious for every species of vice." Mr. W. has selected from Jurieu a picture of the horrid corruptions of the Popes, which he would not trouble the reader with on account

* When we consider the impious deception of indulgences, permitting a continuance in sin, and promising relief from punishment, for barely muttering a few prayers, and those probably in a language unknown to the party offering them up; what difference can we perceive between this doctrine of popery and that of our modern *evangelical* preachers, as they affect to call themselves, that "the more a person sins, the greater his recovery?" or which of the two doctrines is the most repugnant to good life here, and eternal happiness hereafter? And yet such are the delusions of our modern fanaticks, whom it is deemed uncandid to class with immoral teachers. For, do they not hold out, by general unconditional pardon, encouragement to the worst of crimes? And, like their predecessors in the Church of Rome, the Methodist meeting-house absolves the vilest of men, not only *in articulo mortis*, but in the whole course of life. EDIT.

account of the filthy crimes practiſed in it, and its length; but he feels it his duty not to omit any thing which may be at all likely to prevail on a ſingle individual to dread, and exert himſelf againſt, the progreſs which the Romans are now making towards drawing the inhabitants of this iſland back into the toils of their blaſphemous and idolatrous tenets; a progreſs encouraged by the impious indifference of ſome to all religion, by the guilty ſupineneſs of others, and in many, poſſibly, by a judicial infatuation, that they ſhould believe a lie becauſe they had not attended to the truth, but had pleaſure in unrighteouſneſs." (p. 351.)

"Such are the extracts I thought it right to lay before the reader from M. Jurieu, both on account of the very powerful teſtimony they contain of the accompliſhment of this prticular of the prophecy, and becauſe they will, I think, to every man who is not infatuated, ſerve as good reaſons for oppoſing the continuance of thoſe monaſtic eſtabliſhments in this kingdom, which the charity of the nation permitted to be made when perſecution was raging on the Continent." (p. 373.) The return of peace has ſurely taken away all pretence for theſe eſtabliſhments remaining in a Proteſtant country; and their removal could never be conſtrued into the ſmalleſt degree of perſecution.

Our author is entitled to every praiſe for his zeal againſt the corruptions of the Church of Rome in principle and practice; and we do not wiſh in the ſmalleſt degree to blunt the edge of that zeal; on the contrary, as far as our obſervation extends, if we allow the Emigrant Clergy the fulleſt merit of ſobriety, temperance, chaſtity, moderation, and every moral virtue, how very few have they produced among the regular or ſecular clergy above the rank of religious drones immerged in devotion, unfit for ſociety, undiſtinguiſhed by literary talents! In ſhort, what talents did any of them exert towards rendering themſelves uſeful in the country that received them with open arms under its protection, or of earning a ſlender livelihood in it? Can this be ſaid of the PROTESTANT Clergy?

The beaſt with two horns, xiii. 11, is explained by the monaſtic ſocieties from the Eaſt, in a ſeaſon of proſperity and peace; with horns like a lamb, vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience; but ſpeaking like a dragon with denunciations of the wrath of heaven, excommunications and anathemas, and deſpotic dominion exerciſed in the name of the Pope. "The Mendicants diſcovered the moſt audacious arrogance, had the preſumption to declare publicly that they had a divine impulſe and commiſſion to illuſtrate and maintain the religion of Jeſus; they treated with the utmoſt inſolence and contempt all the different orders of the prieſthood; they affirmed, without a bluſh, that the true method of obtaining ſalvation was revealed to them alone; proclaimed with oſtentation the ſuperior efficacy and virtue of their indulgences, and vaunted beyond meaſure their intereſts at the court of heaven. By theſe impious wiles they ſo deluded and captivated the miſerable and blinded multitude, that they would not truſt any other but the Mendicants with the care of their ſouls, their ſpiritual and eternal concerns." (p. 387.) May we not find an exact parallel in the itinerant preachers and miſſionaries of the preſent day?

The monaſtic orders were ſuch a ſupport to the Pope, and revival of his authority, that the type of them is very aptly repreſented by healing his wound when the papal dominion was in fact but a ſhadow of itſelf; but when they had perfected it, there was found the very image of the beaſt, before which ſmall and great, rich and poor, bond and free, fell down and worſhiped. (p. 402.) But the ſtrongeſt proof of their influence and efficacy in this ſupport will be diſcerned in the concluding clauſe of the oath, which all biſhops at their conſecration, and all metropolitans at their inſtalment, are required to take; which, in the Roman Pontifical ſet out by order of Pope Clement VIII. runs in theſe terms: "Heretics, ſchiſmatics, and rebels to our ſaid lord the Pope, I will to my power *perſecute* and oppoſe." (pp. 407, 409.) The Mendicant friars, by their influence over the people, kept the biſhops from effectually oppoſing the Pope's authority which he aſſumed over them. The murders committed under that nefarious eſtabliſhment the Inquiſition are in fact perpetrated in ſupport of the worſhip of this image; and excommunications and anathemas, like heathen perſecutions, interrupt ſocial communication, and ſtarve men into acquieſcence. "For the number of the beaſt, as it is declared that it ſhould be

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one of the names by which the men who ſhould be permitted to buy or ſell ſhould be diſtinguiſhed, we are reſtrained in our ſearch for the accompliſhment of it to thoſe names which are not only applicable to the beaſt himſelf, but from which alſo his followers are denominated; ſuch as *Romith* and Λατινος." (p. 430.)

The viſion proceeds to ſhew, that under the papal tyranny, during the whole of the calamitous period deſcribed, there would ſtill be a company of true ſervants of God, who triumph before the judgments take place. St. John ſaw an emblem of that renewed promulgation of the Goſpel, which, by the preaching of Luther among the great ones of the earth, took place at the Reformation, and was addreſſed as widely as the dominion of Rome itſelf extended; and in "Hiſtoria Evangelii renovati," cited by Moſheim, is ſtyled a republication of the Goſpel. This meſſenger of heaven was followed by another, as Luther was by Zuingle, Calvin, and others, denouncing in ſterner language the fall of Rome on account of her corruptions. And yet a third call it was ſignified ſhould be made on men to ceaſe from worſhipping the beaſt and his image, or to become any way ſubſervient to the Papacy, under the penalty of the utmoſt wrath of God, and the ceaſeleſs pains of hell. The ſtate of things conſequent on theſe circumſtances, it was then declared on the divine authority, ſhould be ſuch as to cauſe a ſeaſon of trial ſo ſevere to thoſe who would generally keep the commandments of God, and walk in the true Chriſtian faith, that they ſhould be juſtly denominated Bleſſed, to whom a death in the Lord would give reſt from their labours. The remainder of chap. xiv. is employed in deſcribing the harveſt and vintage of the earth; of which, as apparently yet future, I can venture to ſay only, that they ſeem to deſignate a further harveſt to the Goſpel, by the call of the Jews, and the coming in of the fulneſs of the Gentiles, and the vengeance of heaven, wreaked in the land of Judæa itſelf, on thoſe who have apoſtatized from the truth." (pp. 423—425.)

It is deducible from various paſſages of Scripture, that, in the gathering together of the Jews, the divine interpoſition ſhall be viſible; that, as their anceſtors were inſtrumental in exterminating the polluted nations of Canaan, and ſhall be the ſame in taking out of the kingdom of the Meſſiah whatever offendeth; and that the land of Judæa ſhall be the theatre of divine vengeance; laſtly too, that the Pope ſhall for a time triumph at Jeruſalem, is expreſſly declared, ch. xi. 7, 8. As, therefore, the preſervation of the Jewiſh people, in a ſtate of ſeparation from all others, in all the revolutions of human affairs, through ſo many centuries to the preſent day, forms ſuch a call on men to acknowledge their God as the only Lord of all, as is not to be rejected without the neceſſary conviction of thoſe who are guilty of it; ſo the very extraordinary circumſtances which have lately occurred, viſibly clearing the way for the accompliſhment of this prediction concerning the papal power, cannot be overlooked without the moſt daring inattention to theſe ſigns, for which Chriſtians have been commanded to watch, without the moſt impious unconcern to his judgments, who has warned us of a period at which he will take unto himſelf his great power and might. *After having been ſuppoſed to have been brought to an end, we have ſeen the Pope not only again ſeated on his throne, but again acknowledged for the head of religion of a great majority of that nation whoſe armies had driven him into exile. By a very remarkable courſe of events, the antient ſcene of revelation has lately been brought forward to the notice of the world again; and were only three circumſtances to take place, all of which I am confident the reader will acknowledge appear not improbable, the world would ſee this power ſeated where it is foretold judgment ſhall overtake him. The circumſtances I allude to are theſe, the fall of the Turkiſh empire, which, on the event of farther encroachments in Italy (which I conſider as the ſecond circumſtance), would open the way, according to the new doctrine of indemnities, for an exchange with the Pope for the city of Rome; and on what city would he or his followers ſo properly fix their choice for him, whom they call the vicegerent of Chriſt, as that of Jeruſalem? his being placed in which makes the third circumſtance. Let it therefore be conſidered, that, for the completion of this particular prediction, there needs only, 1ſt, what every one daily expects, the diſſolution of the Ottoman empire; 2dly, what is little leſs probable, the extenſion of the encroach-*

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ments in Italy to the capital of the ecclesiastical state; and, lastly, what, after these two, would be a circumstance as likely as either of them, the removal of the seat of the Papacy to Jerusalem. And it will be seen that, even were it to please God that events should run in this course (and ten thousand other ways, tending to the same end, are in the command of his providence), we stand within sight as it were of the acts by which will be "given to the Son of Man dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, shall serve him." (pp. 442—444.)

Chap. xv. opens with a chorus of those who have triumphed over the power of the papacy, the martyrs and confessors of the Reformation, standing, as having lately passed it, by a sea of glass mingled with fire, singing the Song of Moses and of the Lamb, in allusion to the antient deliverance of the people of God from Egyptian bondage; and the same allusion continues to be carried on in the specification of the plagues themselves. And these martyrs being seen after the first appearance of the seven angels, but previous to the commencement of their ministry, appears to indicate that the persecution should extend into the period of the plagues, but are noticed in this place to prevent any interruption of the narration relating to the effects of the bowls* poured out by angels from the tabernacle upon the earth, in such a mode as indicated that it was principally on one portion of the earth they were to fall; and all power of interceding for the remission of these plagues being taken away, the seven angels were directed to pour them out.

The sixth angel pouring out his bowl on the great river Euphrates, and the Ottomans having been characterized by the four angels on that river, the drying up that stream marks the annihilation of their (which is a military) government. (p. 453.) "From xvi. 11, it is clear that the bowls do not take up distinct periods, or continue each only for a specific season, but that they endure for a considerable time, and are in general nearly contemporary with each other." (p. 459.) The first of these implies, that there would be no farther reformation, not even by the Council of Trent. And in bulls issued out from the papal throne in these latter times, certain doctrines, which were obscurely proposed in that Council, have been explained with sufficient perspicuity, and avowed without either hesitation or reserve. Of this Clement II. gave a notorious example in the famous bull called Unigenitus, which was an enterprize as audacious as it proved unmerciful. From Brent's translation of the History of the Council of Trent." (pp. 160—468. Naval and civil wars, prefigured by the second and third bowl, have been extended all over the world. The system of oppression on the part of the sovereigns of Europe, signified by power given to the sun to scorch men, commenced in the time of Charles V.; and coëval with the encroachment on the privileges of the subjects of Europe was the introduction of standing armies and imposts, and the system of the balance of power, which they have been found necessary to support. The fifth vial expresses the temporary extinction which the papal throne has experienced. The corruption of the papal doctrines has occasioned a total shipwreck of all faith among many who seem to be of that communion; and the horrid profanations, which have of late years been committed in the very centre of the Roman-catholic countries, arose in part from that debased state of ignorance as to the real doctrines of religion and found principles of action into which, through the fault of their teachers, the bulk of the people had sunk; and that what they suffered from the hardened state of their teachers, and all the impositions and oppressions to which that had given rise, would very easily lead them, ignorant and vicious as they are, to blaspheme God for the sufferings they underwent from men. The enormities which have been committed in our days, under the pretence of supporting liberty, will in the end only bring (and with the consent of its subjects, extorted by the necessity of the times,) the government of every country near to a military despotism; the present state of France, and of every country that has not escaped its fangs. "With regard to the effects of the sixth vial, though the Ottomans have not stopped in their career of conquest until the following century, it appears that the stability of their empire began to be shaken when the sultans first ceased to go forth with their armies

* "This name, according to our use of the terms, expresses the meaning of the original word much better than *vials*."

armies, but carried on their wars by their lieutenants. The lower orders are at the preſent day perſuaded that the Ruſſian ſtandard will enter Conſtantinople through a certain gate, ſaid to be pointed out by an antient prophecy; and the great men are ſo far from oppoſing this weakneſs by ſuperior energy, that they look to the Aſiatic ſhore as a ſecure retreat from the fury of the conqueror, ſays Mr. Eton. How awful a teſtimony is this to the divine origin of the Goſpel, that a great empire and all the ſurrounding ſtates ſhould be expecting its removal at the very time when the predictions of the Revelation have declared it to be at hand:" (pp. 489, 490.) May we not add here, that an eagerneſs to open this apocalyptic book is ſpreading among ſome of our ableſt obſervators, both eccleſiaſtical and lay, as if urged by divine impulſe to trace the ſecret workings of Providence in their unravelling, perhaps leſs gradual, in proportion as it draws nearer its completion; the Holy Spirit thus exemplifying, that, if men, who "have ears will hear what the Spirit ſaith to the church," they will find their attention amply rewarded. "For the remainder of this vial; that propagandiſts of the corruptions of the papacy have long ago been ſent into the remoter parts of the world is well known. There the Jeſuits reduced their pernicious maxims to practice; and from them was drawn that moſt pernicious tenet, inculcated by the Illuminati, that "it is lawful to do evil that good may come of it" (p. 492); the very maxim of a ſet of modern deceivers, againſt which we have repeatedly entered our proteſt.

"In fact, it appears that we of the preſent age are almoſt in the laſt ſcene of this prophetic drama; we are come to ſuch a point in it, that human expectation does, from the ſtate of the world itſelf, look for ſome of thoſe very circumſtances which the prophecy declares both to be at no great diſtance, and almoſt immediately to precede the revelation of the kingdom of heaven." (p. 495.) Here, therefore, this Commentary ſtops—calling upon all to prepare to meet the reſt of the events announced in this wonderful book.

24. *An Appeal to the Society of Friends, on the primitive Simplicity of their Chriſtian Principles and Church Diſcipline, and on ſome recent Proceedings in the ſaid Society. Part I.*

THE tendency of this inſidious pamphlet, which cannot be too ſoon detected, is to repreſent the Quakers as originally profeſſing *Unitarianiſm*, which they ſince deſerted. The author attempts to reconcile the apparent inconſiſtencies of Penn and Barclay in their opinions. If there are ſchiſms among theſe plain and ſimple people, who reſiſted every effort of that tranſatlantic Antichriſtian who in vain laboured to embroil himſelf with them, what muſt we think when an enemy ariſes from among themſelves, who, profeſſing to write only for them, implicates the whole body of Chriſtian profeſſors?

25. *An Examination of the firſt Part of a Pamphlet, called, "An Appeal to the Society of Friends." By* Vindex.

THE impudent ſophiſtry of the enemies of true Chriſtianity has not received a more complete detection than in this pamphlet, the author of which, though he aſſumes a name apparently incompatible with the meekneſs of his profeſſion, maintains a calmneſs of argument which may make thoſe bluſh, who, by the baſe miſrepreſentation of falſe and partial quotations, have the boldneſs to enliſt in their half-filled corps ſome of the greateſt names in the Chriſtian world. We heſitate not to give his "Introduction" at full length.

"I have put together ſome remarks on a pamphlet, intituled, 'An Appeal to the Society of Friends on the primitive Simplicity of their Chriſtian Principles,' &c. In doing this I have had of courſe occaſion to mention the writer; and, as he conceals his name, I take the liberty of calling him Citer; a name by which I mean neither to praiſe nor blame, but uſe it as ſhort, and deſcriptive of the office he has aſſumed.

"If I underſtand the ſcope of his work, it is intended to prove, 1. that our early Friends were what are now called Unitarians; or, in other words, that they denied the eternal divinity of Chriſt, and refuſed to conſider him an object of worſhip; 2. that they did not think the Scriptures, taken collectively, to be a rule for judging controverſies between Chriſtians. If this be not his drift, I am at a loſs to know what is. However, ſuch I am ſure is the tendency of the pamphlet; it may, therefore, tend at leaſt to ſet things in a clearer light,

light, to shew, that whoever forms a judgment of our early Friends from his quotations will form a judgment from partial evidence, and of consequence an erroneous one.

"I propose to do this by proving, that Citer has often omitted such parts of his author's works as make against him, though they lie close upon those which he has selected. Now, one might incline sometimes to attribute this to oversight; but he tells us he has perused our early Friends' writings carefully from his youth. What then shall we think of him for candour? We must probably take his own account of himself at p. 4 of his Preface. He says there of his favourite old authors, 'But I also esteem them as having been men liable to err, and whose works need examination and *discrimination*; without the exercise of which *all writings* would be equally useless.' That is to say, in plain English, that we are at liberty to determine what an author ought to think, and then prove that he did think so, by quoting what makes for our purpose, and concealing the rest. To be sure, it must be allowed to be candid thus to avow in the outset how he means to proceed; but then it is well enough for the reader to take this new rule along with him, and, if he has the old books, not to forget the old scrap of Latin, *audiet alteram partem.*

"A word or two more on our new rule may also help us as we go along. 'Without which *all writings* would be equally useless.' We shall, probably, before we have done with Citer, be induced to believe that his claim of selection extends fully to the Scriptures

"Before I pass to a review of the arguments and quotations in the pamphlet, I cannot well avoid a remark on one more passage in the Preface.

'The gradual extension of the power and influence of the select meetings at large, for a number of years past, and the consequent dissolution of their former connexion with, and regular subordination to, the meetings for discipline, have produced the greatest change in the constitution of the Society that has taken place since its first establishment.'

"Here is surely some inaccuracy. The influence of meetings of ministers and elders, in these parts at least, has been for many years rather on the decline than the increase; and their connexion with the meetings for discipline, and their subordination to them, more established and defined. For this I appeal both to the records and practice of the yearly meeting. Whatever argument, therefore, is built upon the contrary supposition is baseless*.

"Our modern disturbers are fond of reminding us, when *that* suits their purpose, that our antient Friends were much more solicitous to establish right practices than orthodox opinions. In some degree this may be true; and I think the concern has continued to our days. Doctrinal points of any kind, that respecting the fundamental principle of the Society excepted, have been seldom of late the subjects of either preaching or writing; and least of all abstruse ones. And it is possible that some of the articles of belief, concerning which, within a year or more past, so much has been said, would yet have generally remained objects of silent contemplation, had they not been rudely attacked, and their overthrow attempted, by several persons who conceived themselves sufficiently enlightened to dogmatize on such subjects.

"Their opposition at first appeared directed rather against the perversion of certain doctrines than the doctrines themselves; but it has proved in the sequel, that (if one may in this case be allowed the allusion) they have attempted to pull up the weeds with so incautious a hand as to endanger the grain. This remark the reader may remember as we proceed. At present let me observe, that their clamour has made some look into doctrine a little more closely; and they have found that tenets are not to be given up quite so fast as our modern teachers would have us give them up. They have, therefore, ventured to contend, as much as it is right to contend, for what *they* think the faith once delivered to the saints: and now they are to be laden with blame for pressing doctrinals! whereas they have good reason to think, in the cause whereon this appeal to the publick is made, they are only defendants.

"In fact, we wore our cloaks, as we thought, loosely and quietly in the sunshine; and it is well we did not put them quite off; but now, in the present rough weather that has set in, it is well to wrap them about us.

"I have observed how we are told, when that seems to serve a turn, that our antient Friends laid comparatively little stress on doctrine. This was the notion of a manuscript-paper-writer, who has since got into print under the odd title of Amicus. But this assertion has been found to be a post not tenable. It has been shewn, that, when needful, they explained themselves early and copiously on doctrine. So now comes forth an antagonist on totally different ground; and he tells us they were very clear and explicit on doctrinal points; only that we (not having probably *perused them so carefully from our youth* as we should have done) have lapsed from their soundness, into some of the errors which they renounced."

If

* "I am aware of what Citer has said in support of his opinion,"

If this were not ſufficient, we might ſubjoin Penn's *Creed*, as printed in his "Innocency with her open Face," as "the words of a man whom Citer would have us believe to have been, in the proper ſenſe of the word *as it is now underſtood, a ſtrict Unitarian.*"

Barclay is next vindicated from the unfair dealing and perpetual garbling of his antagoniſt, who ſcruples not to bring the unſupported charge of the meaning of words and phraſes much altered ſince Penn, &c. wrote. "Words muſt truly have much changed their meaning, if in the 17th century they meant *moſt excellent* by firſt-born," p. 20, n. The defence of the doctrine of the validity and ſufficiency of Scripture, as held by the Quakers, is not leſs ably managed in this pamphlet, the concluſion of which we ſhall ſubjoin.

"It is certain, that in ſpeaking, and even in thinking, of the attributes and relations of the Deity, the utmoſt caution and circumſpection is neceſſary; and this caution and circumſpection has, I think, in no writings been more attended to than in thoſe of Friends. It is very poſſible that, while people are diſputing with great warmth and zeal about the rank of their Maſter, they may be quite inattentive to his obvious commands, and their own obvious duty. This, however, ſeems to have been the general rule of our Friends with reſpect to doctrine. What they have found in Scripture they have, for that reaſon, admitted. If in any caſe it has proved incomprehenſible to human underſtanding, they have not, on one hand, attempted to fathom the depth by reaſoning, nor, on the other, have they dared to reject what they could not fathom. Both theſe are repugnant to the idea of faith; and faith is certainly held out in Scripture to be a prime requiſite of the Chriſtian religion. For, what we can clearly comprehend is not an object of faith; and it needs not a word to prove, that the rejecting of a propoſition of courſe argues want of faith in it. The wiſe mean ſeems to be, to ſuffer the mind to remain in modeſt and reverent indeciſion till further diſcovery be made, or till it can feel more diſpoſition to be ſatisfied, and unite with thoſe ſublime myſteries which the Scripture offers for its contemplation. As I am writing to Chriſtians, I would add, that in this caſe too the example of the apoſtles is worthy our imitation. 'Lord,' ſaid they, 'increaſe our faith.' If we believe that Chriſt is the 'author of faith,' and that there is an inward and ſpiritual communication between him and his followers; both of which, I think, we muſt do, if we are Quakers (ſo called); ſuch an application ſeems but a reaſonable uſe of the privilege with which we pretend mankind is endowed.

"As to the probability of adding to our ſtature of knowledge in divine things by much toiling, I rather wiſh to diſcourage ſuch an expectation. It is good to be conſtantly aware that there are truths, relating to heavenly and infinite things, that are above the reach of our finite faculties. It is probable that the Scriptures, which treat largely of heavenly things, ſhould now and then hint at ſuch truths. If we receive them as they are there opened, and no further, they will ſerve among other things to convince us that we ſee but in part, and know but in part; and thus probably increaſe our ſtock of humility, which is one of the bonds of ſociety. But if we determine to know how every thing there ſpoken of exiſts, and its poſitive relation to the whole; or, failing in this, to deny any thing to be as it is there repreſented; we ſhall probably grow conceited of our atchievements; and a pride and a ſelf-approbation will be nouriſhed, which ill accord with that ſtate in which we are exhorted to 'eſteem others better than ourſelves.' At the ſame time, the head being employed in ſpeculation, the heart is omitting its indiſpenſable work of ſubjection.

"It is certainly this laſt-mentioned work that muſt (through the power of him that 'builds the houſe') build us up as Chriſtian ſociety: on which account, I cannot help thinking that thoſe, who of late have been ſo buſy in leading the attention to abſtruſe points of doctrine, are doing diſſervice to the cauſe of righteouſneſs. It would be ruinous in a great family, if the ſervants, inſtead of duly performing the work of the houſe, which each of them ſufficiently underſtood, were to be ſpending day after day in diſputing about their maſter's pedigree and alliances."

26. *Catalogue of the Books, both manuſcript and printed, which are preſerved in the Library of* Chriſtchurch, Canterbury, 1802.

"OF this library a catalogue, as it was entitled, appeared in 1743; but it is merely an alphabetical liſt of printed books only, without any ſtatement of the place or year in which the books are printed, and without any guide to the ſhelves on which they had been placed. The preſent Catalogue, by its twofold arrangement, is intended to inform the reader of moſt particulars relating to the books, to point out to him their ſituation in the library, and at the ſame time to preſerve them in their reſpective claſſes.

"The dean and chapter, deſirous to promote the utility of their library, lately

lately caused it to be carefully examined as well as considerably enlarged; and, in consequence of the examination, several manuscripts were found concealed under a heap of rubbish in a private closet. These manuscripts, having been investigated by some of the members of the church, are now deposited (as the subjects of them required) partly in the chapter room, and partly in the library. To the presses in the latter an addition is thus made of twelve volumes since the publication of a Catalogue of the Manuscripts in this Library, by a Member of the church, in 1793. Other manuscripts also, since that period, have been presented to the dean and chapter. This library, it may be observed, is rich in manuscript materials relating to the civil and ecclesiastical history of the country, and to Saxon literature in general; as the articles under Records, Registers, and Sonner, will evince."

"M. T. Ciceronis Epistolæ, fol.

"At the beginning of this MS. is the following note. "This booke I Edmond Witherpoll found in the lybrary off owre ladye's churche in Bulleyn the xxv day of Sept. anno Domini 1544." E. W. probably accompanied Henry the Eighth in his expedition against Boulogne; and brought away this literary treasure with him. It is beautifully written. It was the gift of Dr. Kingsley, archdeacon and prebendary, in 1668."

"Isaaci Casauboni Ephemeridos, fol.

"This is the diary of the life of that eminent scholar and critick, Isaac Casaubon, prebendary of this church, written in Latin with his own hand, commencing in the 39th year of his age, and in the year of our lord 1597. He died in 1614.

"The curious and learned reader will be highly gratified by several circumstances, recorded in this volume, respecting classical authors, in the illustration of whom Casaubon had been engaged, Bentley, it has been said, was indulged with the use of this volume. It was probably the gift of Meric Casaubon, son of Isaac, and also a prebendary of this church. From a passage in this diary we learn, that Isaac Casaubon, being a layman, received the royal dispensation to hold this prebend."

"A Volume of Letters concerning State Affairs in the time of Q. Elizabeth.

"Some of these letters are originals, and are subscribed W. Burghley, F. Walsingham, Chr. Hatton, H. Hunsdon, T. Sussex, R. Leycester, F. Bedford, J. Bromley, E. Lyncoln, F. Knollys, C. Howard, John Abp. Cant. Thomas Bp. Winton. and other distinguished personages. They are dated chiefly in 1569, 1577, 1578, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1595, and 1596. They contain many curious circumstances relating to the alarm occasioned by the Spanish Armada; and more particularly respecting the county of Surrey."

27. *Concio ad Clerum Provinciæ Cantuariensis, in æde Paulina, kal. Nov. habita. A.* Jos. Holden Pott, *A. M. Archidiacono* Albanensi.

FROM Heb. xii. 22, &c. the archdeacon contends for uniformity of opinion in matters of religion, as established or aimed at by every assembly of English divines since the Reformation. But "teneat quisque quod non ullâ communis symboli injuriâ tenere possit, sed ad pacem promovendam ubi fraternis animis opus esse inclamant omnes, abesse nemo non deplorat, ad comitatem denique inter ejusdem operis ministris servandam maxime profuturum esse eredimus, si de hisce rebus non extra modum, non immoderatè opinemur. Erit enim illud præfecto tempus cum de manuetis, tantummodo consiliis gaudendum sit." (p. 14.) He is of opinion that doctrinal differences are maintained more in words and temper than in reality. "De doctrinarum fundamentis magis disceptari quam distare inter plurimos videtur. Adversantur tamen, animis, non re ipsâ discrepantes." (p. 9.) The unanimity he recommends is, not to contend for the fundamentals of our faith, but to maintain true religion, faith, and discipline. (pp. 11, 12.)

28. *The Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon.* Henry Addington, *in the Committee of Ways and Means, on* Friday, Dec. 10, 1802.

THE substance of this will be found in our Magazine, LXXII. p. 1214.

29. *La*

29. *La Deſcente de* Bonaparte *in* Egypte, *ou la Conquete d'* Alexandrie, *Ballet tragi-pantomime, en 4 Actes. Par* Paſchal Bruneti. *Repreſentée, en 1799, ſur le Theatre Public de* Barcelonne, *le jour de la* St. Louis, *Fete de la Reine d'* Eſpagne. *Traduit de l'*Eſpagnol *par* Calhava, *& lue a l'Inſtitut National, Claſſe Litterature et Beaux Arts, le* 8 Pluviole, *An.* viii *de la Republique.* —The Landing of Bonaparte in *Egypt*, or the Conqueſt of *Alexandria*, a tragi-pantomime Ballet in 4 Acts. By *P. Bruneti.* Repreſented, 1799, on the public Theatre of *Barcelona*, on the Day of *St. Louis*, or Feſtival of the Queen of *Spain.* Tranſlated from the Spaniſh by *Calhava*, and read at the National Inſtitute, Claſs of Literature, &c.

NOTHING more ſtrongly marks the frivolity and vanity of the French nation than reading ſuch a flippant ballet to the National Inſtitute. The tranſlator acknowledges the frivolouſneſs of the ſubject; but deems it, in the then exiſting circumſtances, worthy the attention of politicians and philoſophers, the repreſentation of the victories of a republican army under the eyes of that unpopular tribunal the Inquiſition, to pleaſe their ſovereign. The very uniform of the French ſoldiers inſpired pleaſure. The women, the ſoldiery, even the prieſts, and the whole aſſembly, were tranſported with enthuſiaſm every time the repreſentative of the real hero of the feaſt appeared on the ſtage. The old governor of Alexandria, enamoured with a young lady, who was engaged to a young lover, ſhuts up both her and her lover in a dungeon, whence the arrival of the victorious Bonaparte delivers them; unites the lovers in the moſque; and, on the governor raiſing the mob round it, the French ſoldiers quell it, and the governor is ſhot dead by the lady whom he had ſo ill treated.

30. *Diateſſaron; ſeu integra Hiſtoria Domini noſtri* Jeſu Chriſti, *Latine, ex 4 Evangeliis, inter ſe collatis ipſiſque Evangeliſtarum Verbis aptè & ordinatè diſpoſitis, confecta e Verſione præcipue Caſtalionis caſtigata & emendata, cui præfiguntur Tabulæ* Paleſtinæ *Geographicæ, necnon ordo rerum, in uſum Scholarum. Opera & Studio* T. Thirlwall, A. M.

THIS is a Latin tranſlation of Dr. White's Greek *Diateſſaron*, reviewed in LXX. p. 1079. His punctuation of the text is adopted, and the colloquial form retained. The paſſages in brackets are either taken from his notes, and interwoven in the text, or added with a view to heighten the intereſt of the hiſtory, and render the narrative more complete. The forced and affected phraſes of Caſtalio, the unexpected, and yet not always moſt happy, terms which he introduces, have ſomewhat tarniſhed the luſtre of his reputation. Mr. T. has, therefore, reſorted to Beza, Tremellius, the Vulgate, and others, for legitimate and appropriate renderings. He acknowledges the communications and aſſiſtance of Mr. E. Robſon, curate of Whitechapel. We heartily wiſh ſucceſs to his good and pious intentions, by the general circulation of this little harmony in our ſchools, and that the illuſtration of it by the maſters will not be wanting.

31. *A Memoir concerning the faſcinating Faculty which has been attributed to the Rattle-ſnake and other* American *Serpents. By* Benjamin Smith Barton, *M. D. correſpondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of* Scotland; *Member of the* American *Philoſophical Society held at* Philadelphia *for promoting uſeful Knowledge; Fellow of the* American *Academy of Arts and Sciences; correſponding Member of the* Maſſachuſett's *Hiſtorical Society; and Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Botany in the Univerſity of* Pennſylvania.

THE reſult of Dr. B.'s enquiries among the Indians, where this idea firſt obtained, is, that it is by no means ſo general as among European naturaliſts, who are divided as to the cauſe of this faſcinating power, whether by the rattle, the eyes, or the breath; but ſo far from fetching birds or ſquirrels down from trees, this ſnake is found on diſſection to feed only on animals which frequent the ground, or very low buſhes, for it never climbs.

32. *New View of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of* America. *By* Benjamin Smith Barton, *M.D. &c. &c.*

HAVING done away one error in Natural Hiſtory, our author here attempts to deduce the anceſtors of many of the ſavage tribes of America are the deſcendants of nations who had attained to a much higher degree of poliſh than themſelves; and his enquiries ſeem to render it certain to him, that the Americans are not ſpecifically different from the Perſians and other improved nations of Aſia. Mr. Jefferſon inclined to deduce them from thence, or *vice verſâ*; and Clavigero denies that there are any grounds to affirm that the

the Americans derive their origin from any people now exiſting in the antient world. Dr. B. gives ſome account of the various American tribes and nations, whoſe languages are taken notice of in this Memoir, and remarks on their languages; and then gives ſome account of the various Aſiatic and European nations, whoſe languages he has compared with thoſe of the Americans; and concludes with ſome general obſervations relative to the cauſe of the migrating of the Americans through the continent. At the head of the column of Americans he has placed the Delawares, or, as they call themſelves, *Lenni lennape*, or, *the original people*. The others ſpeak languages not radically different from that of the Delawares, more diſtinct from it than thoſe of the others mentioned in the liſt *above* the Sennecas. Among the American nations he includes the Mexicans, Peruvians, &c. &c. The reſult of this gloſſographic enquiry is, that the languages of all the Americans in the larger liſt, and many others beſides, may with confidence be referred to one great ſtock, which the Doctor calls the language of the Lenni-lennape, or Delawares. The comparative vocabularies here publiſhed ſeem to render it certain that the nations of America and Aſia have a common origin, though he concedes for the preſent, that it may be doubtful whether the Aſiatic and European nations, whoſe languages he has compared with thoſe of the Americans, gave origin to the latter, or whether the latter are not rather the original ſtock of the former. Having in the progreſs of this inveſtigation aſcertained that the Americans, whom we have had an opportunity of contemplating, derive their origin from Aſia; it were a deſirable circumſtance to know at what time the population took place. Many circumſtances render it probable that it was accompliſhed at different periods, ſeveral of which muſt have been extremely remote.

Such is the object of this curious Memoir. To us, who think the compariſon of languages a bewildering purſuit, and frequently puſhed too far, the enquiry muſt appear to be built on an inſufficient foundation.

In 20 inſtances of the name of God there are but 12 re'emb'ances.

Kitſchi Mannitto. Putamawos.
Kitchi Manitou Manitoa.
Packtamawos.
Pottamauwoos.
Manitah. Wiſh Mannitto.
Kitchimanitou.
Manit. Manittoo.
Haveneu.
Nioh, Hawonia.
Wakon, Tongo Wakon.
Coyococop Chill.
Teoul. Teutl.

Kootchaw.	Noob.
Kootchawee.	Nom.
Koot.	Alla.
	Noa.
	Nhoa.

Other inſtances might be produced where the conformity is ſmaller.

33. *An Eſſay on the Means hitherto employed for lighting Streets and the Interior of Houſes, and on thoſe which may be ſubſtituted with Advantage in their Stead Intended as an Attempt towards the Improvement of this Branch of domeſtic Oeconomy, by increaſing the Effects of Light, and diminiſhing its Expence. With explanatory Figures. By* J. G. J. B. *Count* Thiville.

INSTEAD of the ſpheres, or portions of ſpheres, hitherto employed as inſtruments of refraction and reflection, cylinders, or nearly ſegments of cylinders, are ſubſtituted. Inſtead of ſolid, it might be poſſible to employ only hollow glaſſes, filled with any kind of tranſparent fluid. Two, three or four cylindrical bottles, ſo filled, are fixed in an ordinary lamp by pieces of tin or iron at the diſtance neceſſary to produce the beſt effect. The burner, with from one to three wicks, is ſo placed that it is independent of the apparatus; and the lamplighter may raiſe or replace it without touching the cylinders, which will leſſen the danger of breaking or deſtroying them, ſince they will not be taken from the lamp in which they are ſuſpended but when it is neceſſary to clean them. The fluid employed is common water well filtered and extremely clear, with a certain proportion (1-20th) of aquafortis, to prevent its freezing. Theſe cylindrical reflectors will light, with or without a fluid, at the diſtance of from 80 yards to 100 feet, and diffuſe on the pavement ſo much greater and more agreeable light than what is now produced by more than double the number of lamps, and paſſengers be enabled to diſtinguiſh every feature of the perſons whom they meet. We are referred to examples of this improvement in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, to be compared by thoſe on Weſt-

minſter-

minſter-bridge in imitation of them.

34. *A Sermon preached at the Anniverſary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *on* Thurſday, May 10, 1799. *By the Rev.* Gerard Andrewes, *M.A.*

FROM 1 Cor. iv. 13, Mr. A. urges a good vindication of his brethren in their ſacerdotal character; and pleads powerfully for the ſupport of thoſe whom they unavoidably leave behind them in ſcanty circumſtances. Among other unworthy methods of holding up the Eſtabliſhed Clergy to contempt, we confeſs that of doing it *by the exhibition of profane and ludicrous prints, in almoſt all the ſtreets of our city*, is novel to us. Not that we are ſurprized at any of the practices of theſe degenerate days, in which the Word of God itſelf has undergone and reſiſted ſo daring an attack from the profane and atheiſtical ſcoffers and ſyſtem-mongers, who pretend to reform mankind by renovating their ideas. Mr. A. pays a proper compliment to the laity who have concurred with the Clergy in diſſeminating better principles through the nation.

35. *Diſcourſes of the Hon. and Rev.* William Bromley Cadogan, *M. A. late Rector of* St. Luke's, Chelſea, *Vicar of* St. Giles's, Reading, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord* Cadogan. *To which are now added, ſhort Obſervations on the Lord's Prayer, and Letters to ſeveral of his Friends. The Whole collected in one Volume, with Memoirs of his Life. By* Richard Cecil, *M A. Miniſter of* St. John's *Chapel*, Bedford-Row.

IN theſe Memoirs of Mr. C. there is little more than has been already given in our Obituary, LXVII. p. 166*, and might have been compreſſed into an octavo ſheet; but there are 130 pages filled with what the laſt age would have called *Experiences*, and what will only be acceptable to a certain claſs of hearers in the preſent. Our opinions of Mr. Cadogan's compoſition perfectly coincides with that of his biographer, p. cxvii.: "As a writer he certainly did not excel; he thought ſo himſelf; a diſcovery which much inferior writers ſeem not to have made." He adds, that the reader will ſee more of him in his Letters than in any thing he publiſhed. But in *them we* unfortunately ſee but the ſame object perpetually recurring. Mr. Eyre, whoſe principles ſeem to be ſo different from his, and have, therefore, been furiouſly attacked, appears to have been his curate at Chelſea, 1789.

In one of theſe letters Mr. Cadogan ſays, "We have had but unpleaſant accounts of the health of my brother; he has been extremely ill for three months; and indeed there was a time when all hopes of his recovery ſeemed to be over; but the laſt two letters ſpoke more favourably of him. I can only pray for him, and *that not always*." (p. 371.) In another: "My Lord is very well, and he expects my brother home in July or Auguſt (1796). I have as much to lament as to the ſpiritual ſtate of my earthly connexions as you or any one can have; but I know one who ſayeth, 'What is that to thee? follow thou me.' It is your buſineſs and mine to follow Chriſt, let who will do otherwiſe." (p. 373.)

* See more of him, 1o. pp. 315, 316; LXVIII. pp. 470, 555.

36. *A Diſcourſe delivered in the Church of* Almondbury, *in the Weſt Riding of the County of* York, May 16, 1799, *at the Conſtitution and Dedication of the* Allmann's *Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons. By the Rev.* Richard Munkhouſe, *D.D.*

THE Doctor doubts not the *Order* will keep within the bounds preſcribed by the late act of parliament; and if the hints he has thrown out be improved and acted upon to the future permanence and proſperity of the Order, he ſhall feel himſelf truly gratified. There is nothing in this diſcourſe, from Matt. v. 16, which may not be addreſſed to every Chriſtian ſociety or ſet of men. What, therefore, he addreſſes at the concluſion to this particular *Lodge*, being equally applicable to mankind at large, might as well have been diſpenſed with; and ſo, perhaps, might the *Myſtery* and *Craft* itſelf.

37. *The Doctrine of Chriſtianity on the Subject of War, a Sermon preached at the Conſecration of the Colours preſented by the Hon. Mrs.* Peachey *to the* Royſton *and* Barkway *Volunteer Corps*, Aug. 1, 1799. *By* George Law, *A.M. Prebendary of* Carliſle. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

AS the Founder of the Chriſtian religion left no directions reſpecting government, ſo neither has he reſpecting war. His religion inculcates peace as a fundamental principle: but, when he recommends forbearance, he is to be underſtood in a limited ſenſe. We are ſanctioned by the principles of morality and juſtice in entering into and carrying on the arduous conteſt in which we are

at

at present engaged. The objects for which we are contending are our constitution, our property, our religion, all in imminent danger, and not less so our independance, with the preservation of which that of our credit is connected. It is also to be considered what an enemy we have to contend with. "In admirable wisdom, therefore, do our governors connect religion with every civil and military institution; and, considered in this view, such ceremonies as we have now witnessed are not without their use. They tend to instil a principle of religion, a sense of our dependance upon God: they remind you of his omnipresence and power: they teach you to consider the justice of your cause, they inspire you with valour to defend it." Text Eph. vi. 13.

38. *The Caldron, or the Follies of* Cambridge. *A Satire.*

IF we were to say, that in this satire there is nothing *new*, and that, as a poem, it is irregularly written, we should perhaps say all that it merits.

39. *The Blessing and the Curse, a Sermon, preached at the Cathedral Church of* Norwich *on* Thursday *the 29th of* November, 1798, *on the Day of General Thanksgiving. By* T. F. Middleton, *A.M. Rector of* Tanfer, *in* Northamptonshire.

A MANLY, spirited discourse from Deuteronomy, xxx. 19, 20.

40. *The Sword of the Lord and of* Gideon; *a Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Great Dunmow, Essex, Thursday 11 Sept. 1798, *at the joint Request of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount* Mayne *and* Michael Pepper, *Esq. before their Two Volunteer Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry. By the Rev.* John Hewlet, *Vicar.*

FROM Judges, vii. 18, Mr. H. enforces the reasonableness of inviting divine aid, the belief of whose concurrence with human exertions in war in a good cause has been general in every account of the world; and he shews that, in our case, to whom the French have avowed a declared and particular inveteracy, it is more than ordinarily expedient.

41. *A Sermon preached before the Gentlemen of* St. George's, Southwark, *Volunteers, and before the* Southwark *Volunteer Cavalry, &c. Nov.* 29, 1798, *being the Thanksgiving-day. By the Rev.* W. Mason, *M.A. Published at the Request of the Corps.*

THOUGH expressly declared to have been delivered without notes or written plan, this discourse from Psa. ii. 11, is by no means desultory.

42. *An Address of great Importance to the Natives of* England, *the Emigrants from* France, *and the Rulers from both Countries. By a* Plain Englishman.

PLAIN and powerful arguments to people of all ranks and classes to strengthen the hands of Government, and by every means in our power contribute to the supply of the exigencies of the state; and advice to the Emigrants to live peaceably and quietly among their benefactors.

43. *What is our Situation, and what our Prospects? Or, a Demonstration of the insidious Views of Republican* France. *By an* American.

THIS is a very spirited remonstrance from an American to his countrymen, for their supineness in not resenting more warmly, and opposing more vigorously, the insolent aggressions of the French republick, and suffering themselves to be deceived and betrayed by domestic traitors; Frenchmen naturalized in the country, and multitudes of Emigrants from other nations, seeking to realize chimerical independence, and to disseminate principles for which they were obliged to quit their native soil. So unhappily true is it, that Liberty is the soil for novel doctrines, and pernicious *innovations*.

44. *An Address to the Loyal Volunteer Corps of* Great Britain. *In Two Parts. Part I. Cautions against the ill Effects likely to proceed from the present Habits of the Associations. Part II. The Means pointed out whereby the Volunteer Corps may render* permanent *Benefits to their Country. By* Robert Hardy, *M.A. Curate of* West Bourne, *Vicar of* East Marden *and of* Stoughton, *in* Suffex, *and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales.

MR. H. is apprehensive the new way of life to which the Volunteers may be introduced may lead them to neglect the good principles they were nurtured in; such as the Sabbath, by exercising on it, and particularly in service time; and the corps of Mr. H.'s district were even reviewed on a Sunday. The next religious duty liable to be neglected is that of the Holy Communion. The remedy for this is, to associate for reformation, to avoid the *Methodists*, and adhere to the ministers of the regular Establishment.

45. *Plan*

45. *Plan of Union for the Military Volunteer Associations within* Great Britain *acting without Pay. Proposed to the Perusal of the Members of every Volunteer Corps in the Kingdom. By an Officer of Association.*

"THE plan is, to recommend an union of the Associations, consisting of not less than eight companies of 60 men each; the companies to be raised from the parochial and other separate associations of 60 rank and file each company, exclusive of officers. A fund for the general expences of the battalion, and fixed times of meeting; and, as soon as eight companies of not less than 60 men are raised, the corps to elect, by ballot or special committee, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one surgeon, and one chaplain. A pair of colours to be provided; and one uniform. Each member to provide his own cloaths at his own expence. Subscriptions to the general fund to be at a certain rate per company or companies. New members to be elected by the committee; and no honorary members admitted. The services of the battalion to be limited to the extent of all the parishes or divisions whereon the respective associations comprising the battalion are already found, nor extend further except in case of invasion or internal rebellion or insurrection. The present officers of companies to retain their posts without prejudice to promotion in cases of vacancy. The rules and regulations of his Majesty, for discipline and movements, to be followed. A general committee to be appointed from the several corps, of three members from each company. Upon the principles of this plan, the whole of the volunteer military force of the country might be brought to act with tenfold effect; and the uniformity of the discipline would facilitate the means of uniting in numbers to any extent in actual service. Under the Duke of York, who is commander in chief, a commander in chief of all the volunteers acting without pay to be appointed by his Majesty: perhaps the Duke of Gloucester, whose office of commander of district would probably cease, and the volunteers be divided into brigades, and a brigadier-general be appointed, who should be the provisional general of district, and subject to his orders. The volunteer force thus organized may be called the *Provincial Army*. The heads of this Plan were prepared by the author in June 1800, and presented to a distinguished officer, who was pleased to express the highest approbation of it; and an union was very speedily formed on similar principles in the county of Middlesex. Brigades have also been lately established within the city of London on the same general grounds of union. And the probability that the spirit of union might diffuse itself, were the plan once generally known, has induced the author to communicate it to the publick, with the ardent wish that, either in its present, or an amended form, it may be rendered serviceable to this country."

46. *An Address from a Country Minister to his Parishioners, on the Subject of the Cow-Pox, or Vaccine Inoculation. By* Thomas Alston Warren, *B. D. Fellow of* St. John's College, Oxford; *and Curate of* Flamstead *and* Kensworth, Hertfordshire.

"IN an endeavour to promote a Vaccine Inoculation, the author of the following short Address found some prejudices exist, which he deemed it his duty to counteract; and, strongly impressed with the incalculable advantages of the new practice, he drew up in much haste a familiar recommendation of it, which he originally designed for the use of his parishioners only; but, having been advised to publish it in a cheap form, he has resolved to do so, hoping its circulation may prove useful."

This Address reflects equal honour on the head and the heart of its benevolent writer; and strongly coincides with the ideas we have elsewhere taken the liberty to suggest. *(See under the Domestic Occurrences of* March 17.)

47. *The mild Tenor of Christianity. An Essay. By Mr.* Jerningham.

THE author of this treatise maintains, that the ascetic manners of the primitive works introduced into religion that system of terror which every where prevailed before the Reformation, and which he assumes has partially subsisted since that period. The author has satisfactorily enough proved his position; the many characters of distinguished persons he has developed serve for the purpose of entertainment as well as illustration. We are particularly pleased with a collateral elucidation of a celebrated line in Shakspeare; and shall present our readers with the whole observation.

"If

"If we lead our attention to the seat that was directed to be placed above the ark, we shall meet with an increasing evidence of the parent-lenity of the universal Father. This local residence, where God was to commune with man, where his awful presence was more immediately signified; this seat of a seemingly approximated observance was not to assume the appearance of a tribunal, but was ordained to take the appellation of the mercy-seat!

"Two cherubim of gold were commanded to be placed over the mercy-seat. The spirits who compose the second order of the celestial hierarchy are represented in Scripture under various figures; but it has been observed, that, whenever they exhibited an angelic appearance (till the building of the Temple), they always assumed an infantine form. Our great dramatic poet delineates Pity under the image of 'a naked new-born babe;' which beautiful idea is not the vigorous flight of an undisciplined imagination, but flows from the opinion he had conceived of the cherubic form, as the line that follows the words I have cited clearly indicates:

'Pity, like a new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubin horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air.'

"If we suppose the forms that hovered over the mercy-seat were of this description, we shall find that the ornaments correspond allusively with the subject, and that the main point is elegantly illustrated by the adjuncts."

We think this treatise deserving of public attention. It is calculated to smooth the brow of the rugged moralist, and to restore to Religion her primitive associates, Chearfulness and Benevolence.

48. *An Abridgment of the Lord Bishop of* Lincoln's "*Elements of Christian Theology for the Use of Families,*" *&c. By the Rev.* Samuel Clapham, *M.A.*

IT is one of the most pleasing and satisfactory parts of our employment, as guardians of Literature, to introduce to public notice those works whose tendency is to correct the morals, increase the piety, or aid the religious principles, of mankind. We have already given testimony according to our conscience, that the Bp. of Lincoln's "Elements of Christian Theology" have this tendency in a very eminent degree; and this abridgment, from its extreme cheapness (consisting of above 700 pages, and containing a vast quantity of matter), is, perhaps, calculated to be more extensively useful than even the original work. We might adduce, in evidence of its value, the circumstance of its being printed at the expence of the University of Cambridge; a singular instance of any but original works issuing from their press.

It is stated by the editor to contain "proofs of the authenticity and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; a summary of the history of the Jews; a brief statement of the contents of the several books of the Old and New Testament; a short account of the English translations of the Bible and of the Liturgy; and a Scriptural exposition of the 39 articles of religion." Under these various heads the editor is concise, yet as full and satisfactory as any abridgment of the Bishop's invaluable work could leave them.

Mr. C. has inserted an excellent Introduction, containing many arguments for the utility both of the original work and of this abridgment. We shall allow him to speak for himself.

"The subjects which solicit the attention of the reader are indeed so important in their nature, and so interesting in their consequences, that it must be the wish of every man, convinced of their truth, and living under their influence, to introduce them to the acquaintance, and familiarize them to the minds, of all whose expectations in futurity are founded on the declarations of the Gospel. And there never was a period when the united exertions of the wise and good were so loudly and imperiously demanded as the present, to adduce, to illustrate, and to enforce, the evidences, the doctrines, and the precepts, of Christianity; when its evidences are either boldly questioned, or wantonly ridiculed, its doctrines either blasphemously contemned, or vaguely interpreted, and its precepts either impiously violated, or coldly observed." (p. viii.)

To counteract the often lamentable effects of boys completing their education at public schools, without having any groundwork laid of the interesting and invaluable principles of religious knowledge, Mr. C. justly recommends this Abridgment to the notice of the instructors of youth.

"Before their pupils leave their school, if they are arrived at a suitable age, let them have the satisfaction of knowing, that their minds, be their destination in life what it may, are convinced of the authenticity and inspiration of the books contained in the Old and New Testament. Now, this necessary knowledge may easily be acquired by reading three or four times the first and second parts of this *Abridgment*.

The

The circumſtances related in them, as they are intereſting, will attract the attention, will awaken curioſity, and will gratify it abundantly, by imparting a ſpecies of knowledge hitherto new and unthought-of. Thus, in the very firſt inſtance, a barrier will be erected againſt the attacks, whether openly or concealed, of Philoſophy, falſely ſo called, which has ſuggeſted the moſt pernicious principles, and produced the moſt licentious conduct. Whilſt the young man derives conviction to his mind, and conſolation to his heart, by the peruſal of the firſt and ſecond parts of this Abridgment, he will learn, from the attentive reading of the third part, to comprehend with clearneſs the characteriſtic doctrines of that church of which he is a member: and from this expoſition of the thirty-nine articles, being taught to judge, not merely from the literal expreſſion, but from the general ſcope and tendency of the writer, he will be enabled, when he reads the Epiſtles, in which, it muſt be acknowledged, 'there are ſome things hard to be underſtood,' or hears them read in the church, to ſee a conſiſtency and meaning in them to which he has hitherto been a ſtranger; when he hears diſcourſes from the pulpit, where the terms *faith*, *juſtification*, and *election*, may frequently occur, deriving his knowledge from the ſame ſource, he will ſee how far they are applicable to his ſtate and circumſtances; and thus, inſtead of 'being carried about with every wind of doctrine,' he will be preſerved from the contagion of error, and will have the comfortable conviction of 'knowing in whom he believeth.' Happy would it be for ſociety would every teacher of youth direct his endeavours to inſtruct his pupils in the truth of the evidences, in a knowledge of the doctrines, and in the obſervance of the precepts, of the Goſpel." (p. x.)

Applying the ſame arguments to the ſuperintendants of female education, he goes on:

"Let not any governeſs be deterred by the apprehenſion, that the work I am recommending is of too ſerious a caſt for gay and youthful minds; let her remember, that it contains what every Chriſtian ought to know; and let her, during her future life, be poſſeſſed of the conſciouſneſs, that, while ſhe has been ſolicitous to improve the underſtandings, and to accompliſh the manners of the young perſons committed to her charge, ſhe has not been inattentive to eſtabliſh them in that knowledge, without which every other is, comparatively ſpeaking, of little value.

"But, beſides the teachers of youth, there are others, who are bound by ſtill ſtronger obligations to impreſs upon young minds a knowledge of the Scriptures; I mean, parents and heads of families. Theſe are the perſons to whom I would, with importunate ſolicitude, recommend the frequent and ſerious peruſal of the following Abridgment. If they conſider Chriſtianity as the charter of their ſalvation, their firſt object ſurely ſhould be to convince all under their roof of the authenticity and inſpiration of the Sacred Writings. The young people, being thus inſtructed in the fundamentals of religion, will progreſſively advance from a conviction of its truth to a knowledge of its doctrines; and, inſtead of being blinded by ignorance, miſled by error, and fettered by prejudice, may be able to judge for themſelves, whether what they hear is the true Word of God. If the parents and heads of families, into whoſe hands this book may fall, will only conſider the numerous and extenſive advantages that will ariſe from a thorough acquaintance with it; if they will conſider how much more ſatisfied they will feel within themſelves, and how much more reſpectable they will appear in the eyes of their families, by underſtanding in reality what they profeſs in appearance of the Chriſtian religion, and by being able to communicate a knowledge of it to thoſe who are ignorant of its nature, and careleſs of its bleſſings; the truth of the Scriptures, and the doctrines of our Church, will ſoon be better underſtood, more generally received, and more tenaciouſly ſupported." (p. xiii.)

This Abridgment may be likewiſe conſidered an uſeful compendium for candidates for holy orders, which indeed was the principal deſign of the Biſhop's work; but its cheapneſs throws it within the reach of many to whom it may be inconvenient to purchaſe the original. It bears evident marks of having been undertaken only for the purpoſe of rendering ſervice to mankind; and its execution, we are happy to ſay, is equal to the intention.

We ſhall cloſe this article with the concluſion of Mr. Clapham's Introduction:

"If this Abridgment appear to the Clergy, as I am ſanguine enough to hope it will, calculated to overcome the ignorance, remove the errors, and diſpel the prejudices, by which ſo many, who make a profeſſion of Chriſtianity, are unhappily diſtinguiſhed; may we all with one mind and one ſoul ſupplicate the Throne of Grace that the Bleſſed Spirit may guide and direct the heart of every reader, and of every hearer of it, giving underſtanding to the ignorant, wiſdom to the weak, docility to the vain, diffidence to the preſumptuous, conviction to the prejudiced; that there may henceforth 'be no diviſion among us;' but that, as members of a true and apoſtolical church, 'we be all joined together in the ſame mind, and in the ſame judgment."

SONNET,

SONNET,

On the unfortunate MARY ROBINSON, *of* Buttermere.

By W. CUNNINGHAM*.

AS ſome fair floweret in an humble vale
Riſes beneath a genial ſky ſerene,
And lends new odours to the paſſing gale,
There mildly blooms unenvied and unſeen;
Till ſome rude peaſant wand'ring o'er the green [vain,
Reſolves its fall, while beauty pleads in
He, when no friendly hand upholds between,
Tramples, and leaves it pining on the plain:
So hapleſs Mary, firſt in Beauty's train,
Unknown, unenvied, bloom'd a village maid;
Till he, who dar'd each ſacred rite profane,
In borrow'd guiſe th' unconſcious fair betray'd!
To her deceiv'd, forſaken, left to mourn,
The heaving ſigh of pity ſtill muſt turn!

Dromore-houſe, Jan. 10.

SONNET,

On reading an Account of EMILY SPENCER, *the unfortunate Beauty* †.

By the ſame.

HOW ſhort the triumph Beauty can beſtow! [time,
The chance of fortune, and the ſport of
Diſeaſe may mar, nay blaſt its early prime,
And age muſt ſteal his winter o'er its brow.
'Twas thine, unhappy Fair! the wanton joy,
'Twas thine from Nature angel form to boaſt, [toaſt,—
Ever to claim the firſt, the reigning
A ſhort, a chequer'd race to run,—to die!
Say what avails a form in beauty dreſs'd,
Say what avails each envious fair thy foe,
Or e'en the fulſome flatt'ry fools beſtow,
If Heaven-born Virtue never warm the breaſt?
'Tis ſhe, yt fair, the wrath of time can brave,
And bliſs procure in worlds beyond the grave.

Dromore-houſe, Dec. 11, 1802.

APRIL.

NO more ſhall howling winds and beating rain [ſcene;
Deform with reckleſs ſway the ſylvan
For lo! with lib'ral hand o'er all the plain
Prolific April ſpreads her choiceſt green.
Thrice happy Albion; whoſe well-temper'd year [pow'r,
Fears not the fervid Dog ſtar's raging
Where genial ſuns and dews combine to rear
The rip'ning harveſt, or the op'ning flow'r.
Thy bliſsful ſcenes, to Contemplation due,
Thy Cobham, Richmond, Hartwell, Oatlands, all
Such ſweets diffuſe as claſſic Tempé knew,
From many a breezy riſe and fragrant fall.
Here laughing Plenty o'er the cultur'd plain [toil:
Full well repays the ploughman's humble
Lord of his own, he tills his ſmall domain,
Nor fears left tyrant pow'r invade the ſpoil.
For equal laws protect the poor man's right,
As his who boaſts from Heaven an ampler ſtore,
Whoſe countleſs acres crowd upon the ſight, [roar.
Whoſe banquet revels in the feſtive
For this with lighter heart, from morn till eve, [along;
With ſtrenuous arm he drives the ſhare
In thought he views the rip'ning harveſts wave, [ſong.
And cheers his labours with the uncouth
For this at night his hearth more cheerful burns, [play;
Whilſt all around his infant offſpring
And whilſt with fond careſs to each he turns,
No more he feels the labours of the day.
At thy return, ſweet Spring, each ſullen care [felt but joy;
Flies from man's heart, and nought is
From earth, air, ſea, aſcends the fervent pray'r, [employ.
And hymns of praiſe each varied voice
Deſcend, ye genial dews, ye fertile ſhow'rs,
In Nature's lap your choiceſt bleſſings pour;
Deck the green vallies with your choiceſt flow'rs; [ſtore.
And fill our gran'ries with unceaſing
For now labrious man his part has done,
And now he aſks of Heaven the year's increaſe;
How vain his hopes, if not the parching ſun [bleſs!
And genial ſhow'rs his anxious labours
Yet let not man of bounteous Heaven miſdeem; [he needs;
Full well Omniſcience knows the boon
Where'er he turns, he finds for praiſe a theme; [reads.
Where'er he turns, Almighty Pow'r he
For him the Spring leads forth her laughing train; [appear;
For him the Summer's brighteſt tints
For him the Autumn bends the tawny grain; [year.
For him the Winter binds the langaid
Thus cold to heat and heat to cold ſucceed;
(For thus of old Creation's law was giv'n)
And tell aloud—the pure in thought and deed
May find in ev'ry change a leſſer Heav'n.

INSCRIPTION

* Concerning this ingenious young Poet, ſee vol. LXXI. 1030, 1225; LXXII 60.

† The peculiarly hard ſufferings of this beautiful but unfortunate young woman are ſtated in our vol. LXXII. p. 1126.

INSCRIPTION

On the Urn erected to the Memory of Mr. Mason, in the Flower Garden, at Nuneham.

By Countess Harcourt.

THE Poet's feeling, and the Painter's eye,
In this thy lov'd retreat we pleas'd descry.
Ah, Mason! in the scene thy fancy dreſt
Oft shall the sigh of sorrow heave the breast;
Oft Recollection picture to the mind
The various talents that in thee were join'd;
And while thy lofty genius well may claim
The brighteſt guerdon from the hand of Fame;
Thy simple manners that disdain'd all art,
The genuine piety that warm'd thy heart,
Thy steady friendship justly might require
Numbers like those that once inform'd thy lyre!
Ah, fruitless wish! forever mute that strain,
And numbers worthy thee we ask in vain.

POEMA cl. v. Joannis Passeratii*, *Regii in Academiâ Parisiensi Professoris, Ad ornatissimum Virum* Ericum Memmium.

JANUS adest, festæ poscunt sua dona Kalendæ; [lendis.
Munus abest festis quod possim offerre Ka-
Siccine Castalius nobis exaruit humor?
Usque adeò ingenii nostri est exhausta facultas,
Immunem ut videat redeuntis janitor anni?
Quod nusquam est, potius nova per vestigia quæram.
Ecce autem partes dum sese versat in omnes,
Invenit mea Musa Nihil, ne despice munus!
Nam Nihil est gemmis, Nihil est pretiosius auro. [nignos:
Huc animum, huc igitur vultus adverte benRes nova narratur, quæ nulli audita priorum;
Ausonii & Graii dixerunt cetera Vates,
Ausoniæ indictum Nihil est Græcæque Camœnæ.
E cœlo quàcunque Ceres sua prospicit arva, [ulnis
Aut Genitor liquidis orbem complectitur Oceanus, Nihil interitûs & originis expers,
Immortale Nihil, Nihil omni parte beatum.
Quod si hinc Majestas et Vis divina probatur, [bimur aris?
Numquid honore Dûm, numquid digna-
Conspectu ducis Nihil est jucundius almæ,
Verè Nihil, Nihil irriguo formosius horto,
Floridius pratis, zephyri clementius aurâ;
In bello sanctum Nihil est, Martisque tumultu; [tutum.
Justum in pace Nihil, Nihil est in fœdere
Felix cui Nihil est, (fuerant hæc vota Tibullo;)
Non timet insidias; fures, incendia temnit;
Solicitas sequitur nullo sub judice lites.
Ille ipse invictis qui fulcit omnia Fatis,
Zenonis sapiens, Nihil admiratur & optat.
Socraticique gregis fuit ista scientia quondam,
Scire Nihil, studio cui nunc incumbitur uni.
Nec quicquam in ludo mavult didicisse juventus, [norum.
Ad magnas quia ducit opes, & culmen honNescse Nihil, noscs quod fertur Pythagoreæ
Grano hærere Fabæ, cui vox adjuncta negantis.
Multi Mercurio freti duce viscera terræ
Pura liquefaciunt simul, & patrimonia miscent,
Arcano instantes operi, & carbonibus atris,
Qui tandem exhausti damnis, fractique labore, [requirunt.
Inveniunt, atque inventum, Nihil usque
Hoc dimetiri non ulla decempeda possit:
Nec numeret Libycæ numerum qui callet arenæ. [astris;
Et Phœbo ignotum Nihil est, Nihil altius
Tuque, tibi licet eximium sit mentis acumen, [dita rerum,
Omnem in Naturam penetrans, & in abPace tuâ, Memmi, Nihil ignorare videris.
Sole tamen Nihil est, & puro clarius igne.
Tange Nihil, dicesque Nihil sine corpore tangi. [lore.
Cerne Nihil, cerni dices Nihil absque coSurdum audit, loquiturque Nihil sine voce, volatque [cruribus ullis.
Absque ope pennarum, & graditur sine
Absque loco motuque Nihil per inane vagatur.
Humano generi utilius Nihil arte medendi.
Neu rhombos igitur, neu Thessala murmura tentet
Idâliâ vacuum trajectus arundine pectus,
Neu legat Idæo Dictæum in vertice gramen.
Vulneribus sævi Nihil auxiliatur amoris.
Vexerit & quemvis trans mœstas Portitor undas, [Orco.
Ad superos imo Nihil hunc revocabit ab
Inferni Nihil inflectit præcordia regis,
Parcarumque colos, & inexorabile pensum.
Obruta Phlegræis campis Titania pubes
Fulmineo sensit Nihil esse potentius ictu.
Porrigitur magni Nihil extra mœnia mundi:
Dixque Nihil metuunt.—Quid longo carmine plura [ipsâ,
Commemorem? virtute Nihil præstantius
Splendidius Nihil est: Nihil est Jove denique majus.
Sed tempus finem argutis imponere nugis;
Ne tibi, si nimiâ laudem mea carmina chartâ,
De Nihilo Nihili pariant fastidia versus.

---

* Passerat was Royal Professor in the University at Paris in the sixteenth century.

TRANSLATION.

NOW Janus claims the tributary rhyme;
No gift have I to grace the festal time.
Doth in our bosom fail Castalia's course?
Thus doth our genius loose its wonted force,
That he ungifted must renew his race?
Rather what Nothing is, through novel paths I trace.

See

See while she roams creation's round, my Muse [refuse?
Finds Nothing: Nothing can my Friend
Nothing more precious is than gems or gold:
O then her theme with favouring eye behold!
A theme by Rome or Greece unheard of yore; [before;
All else their classic strains have sung
All else the Bards of Greece and Rome have tried;
But to their numbers Nothing is denied.
Where'er glad Ceres views the fertile plain, [tain,
Or Neptune's billowy arms the world con-
Nothing from life, Nothing from death is free,
Nothing immortal, fully blest can be.
Hence, if we own the Height and Pow'r divine,
Say what is worthy to adorn its shrine?
Nothing is sweeter than the light or spring;
Nothing is softer than the zephyr's wing;
Nothing is sacred in war's impious storm;
Nothing in peace is just, in concord firm.
Thrice happy he, (Tibullus, such thy prayer!) [snare;
Who Nothing has; he dreads no subtle
Nor midnight thieves, nor flames disturb his life; [strife.
In the loud court he seeks no wrangling
He who yields all to fate, like Zeno wise,
He Nothing wishes, Nothing wins his eyes.
Nothing to know, was, Socrates, thy rule,
Now the sole study of thy sapient school.
And this alone to learn the youth applies,
For this of wealth and honour wins the prize.
Know Nothing, and you know the virtue seen
In the mute emblem of the Samian bean.
Some melt the entrails of the pregnant soil,
And waste their birthrights in Hermetic toil;
O'er the mysterious work they ceaseless bend,
In soot and smoke their golden visions end;
Till spent with loss and care, with labour weak, [seek.
Nothing they find, and found, still Nothing
Nothing what rule can measure? not the wit [it.
That counts the Libyan sands can number
Nothing is hid from Phœbus' searching eye,
Nothing is higher than the starry sky.
And, Memmius, blame not thou thy Poet's song, [strong;
Though vast thy genius, and thy judgment
Though Nature's secret laws to thee are shewn,
E'en to *thy* science Nothing is unknown.
Nothing the brightness of the Sun excels,
Nothing the flame in purest fire that dwells.
Unbodied, Nothing meets the feeling sense,
Uncolour'd, wakes perception's influence.
Nothing without a voice, without an ear,
The dumb can speak, the deaf can Nothing hear.
By wings unaided, Nothing soars above,
And Nothing without feet on earth can move.
Nothing, unmark'd by motion or by place,
Can penetrate the void of endless space.
Nothing is mightier than the healing art;
If then thy breast hath felt th' Idalian dart,
Trust not in spells, nor strains of witching power,
Nor cull on Ida the Dictæan flower.
Nothing, O cruel Love, the wound can heal, [feel.
Pierc'd by thy burning shaft, our bosoms
Nothing to light and life recalls the ghost,
Left by stern Charon on the Stygian coast.
Nothing can soften Pluto's iron soul,
And Fate's inexorable will controul.
Stretch'd on Phlegræan plains, the giant foe
Felt Nothing mightier than the thunder's blow.
Nothing extends beyond the World's high walls. [pale.
Nothing th' immortal Gods with fear ap-
Why thus its praise recites the tedious song?
Than Virtue's self more graceful and more strong
Nothing is seen. Nothing is rais'd above
The deathless splendour of the throne of Jove.
But let these trifles find at length an end;
No farther shall the jingling rhyme extend,
Lest while its praise I sing in wearying strain,
Nothing from Nothing move my Friend's disdain.

January, 1802.

TO WINE.

IS it the purple grape that throws
Its lustre on the sparkling eye?
Is it the nectar draught that glows
Upon the tip of ruby dye?
Is it the Bacchanalian set
That makes old Time his scythe forget,
And gives the long, long joyous night
To fill the breast with rich delight?

Does Wine expand the glowing soul?
Does Friendship weave the magic vine?
And, strengthen'd in the mantling bowl,
Does Genius own its power divine?
Does Science smile, and Wisdom find
The nectar draught exalt the mind?
And does the Morn's returning light
Approve the long, long joyous night?

If so, thou rosy god, then take
My ardent vows; and give to mirth
The fleeting hour, for thou canst make
This mortal scene a Heaven on earth!
Bring, bring the magic cup, and we
Will laugh and sport so merrily,
That all the long, long joyous night
Our hearts shall glow with rich delight.

But if thy purple stream should prove
The spells my finer sense to bind;
If it can dim the flame of Love,
Or chill the source that warms the mind;

If

If Reaſon, Bacchus, flies from thee,
I ſcorn thy grov'ling ſlave to be;
Nor will I ſhare the long, long night,
That robs the ſoul of pure delight.

LINES
Accompanying a Preſent to a Friend.

LET not the hand of amity be nice,
Nor the poor tribute of the heart diſclaim;
A Trifle ſhall become *a pledge of price*,
If Friendſhip ſtamps it with a ſacred name.

The little roſe that laughs upon its ſtem,
One of the ſweets with which the gardens teem,
In value ſoars above the Eaſtern gem,
If tender'd as a token of eſteem.

Had I vaſt hoards of maſſy wealth to ſend,
Such as your merits might command their due;
Then ſhould the golden tribute of your friend
Rival the treaſures of the rich Peru.

LINES
To Dr. PALEY, *upon his late Work, intituled* "Natural Theology,"
dated Wearmouth, *in* Cumberland.

WHILE from the mountains of the North
Your pow'rful light breaks forth,
We think of thoſe bright beams in bounty giv'n,
That bravely light the arctic vault of Heav'n,
Which oft, as learned trav'llers ſay,
Befriend the elſe benighted mariner,
And aid him on his cold and trackleſs way.
Such is thy work, juſt reas'ner, we aver,
Well able to guide all (ſave wilful blind) to day.

The wiſdom of Supreme Intelligence,
The mechaniſm of Omnipotence,
Detected in thy well-ſtor'd page we ſee
With equal ſtrength and perſpicuity.
E'en from th' ephemeron we trace
Up to the orbs of boundleſs ſpace,
By neither time nor place confin'd,
One all-connecting and contriving mind.
Let us then, while we read, adore;
(Nor thou unprais'd that doſt ſo well explore.)
But you, blind wand'ring ſons (if ſons at all
Of pure divine Philoſophy),
You ſober Truth in accents clear doth call
From the licentious wiles of Error's thrall,
The hapleſs dreams of Phantaſy;
Ill doth it you beſeem,
Where exhalations teem,
With foul apoſtate ſteps to run,
Nor heed the light of a meridian Sun:
O quit thoſe devious paths, by truth untrod,
For one eternal cauſe, a Parent God.

For thee who doſt ſo ably lead,
Where wilt thou find thy labour's meed?
It is not for the Mute,
Who elſe would not refuſe
Her faireſt chaplet to thy memory,
To give thee that bright fame in idle rhyme,
Which thou thyſelf haſt ſnatch'd from hoary time,
Juſt earneſt of thy immortality.
As the now mellow'd rays
Of the declining ſun,
So may thy evening's days,
Glide tranquilly along,
Till thou receiv'ſt thy Sov'reign Maſter's boon,
The fuller glory of that orb at noon.

ÆMULUS.

THE PET, A FABLE.

MAMMA'S ſole comfort, all her joy,
Was centred in one darling Boy;
She doated on her petted *Willy*,
Yes, never cub more pert and filly;
He ne'er was ſuffer'd to be chid,
And all was right that Willy did.
The little neſt-robb'd eggs, in rows
High-ſtrung, his cruel thefts diſcloſe.
In drowning kittens, killing flies,
In ſcooping out young puppies' eyes,
Ripping up birds and frogs, to try
Which longeſt ſtruggle ere they die,
With paſtimes of a kindred ſort,
Were Maſter Willy's fav'rite ſport.
To humour him Mamma intent
Gave to each wiſh encouragement;
Whate'er he aſk'd was got to pleaſe him,
She could not bear to fret and teaze him.
One day young Willy truant play'd,
(An adept Willy in that trade;)
At noon no darling came to bleſs
Mamma, and claim the fond careſs;
Alarm'd, ſhe ſent the village round,
No Maſter Willy to be found:
At length impatient out ſhe went,
To chide and lecture fully bent;
She ſought, and ſought, but all in vain;
A thouſand fears diſtract her brain;
When lo! a diſtant crowd eſpying,
As anxious ſhe was thither hying,
A Neighbour met her with a look
That ſtrongly ſome diſaſter ſpoke.
From him ſhe learn'd her ſon was drown'd,
His body in the river found;
That old *Cathartic* paſſing by
Had mark'd it with a careful eye,
And after much obſervance ſaid,
"The boy was poſitively dead."
Mamma turn'd pale; ſhe ran, ſhe flew,
She found her neighbour's tidings true;
She beat her boſom, tore her hair,
She rail'd at Heav'n, ſhe ſcream'd deſpair,
When from a yew-tree near the road,
That in th' adjacent churchyard ſtood,
A little linnet, ſore oppreſs'd,
The wailing mother thus addreſs'd:
"Thou wretch! tho' to another's moan
Thy heart more obdurate than ſtone,
You now for your own child can ſhow
A mother's wild extreme of woe;

How

How many innocents of mine,
To please that savage brat of thine,
Have been tormented, rack'd, and torn;
Alas! that ever I was born!
For which just Heav'n thro' him has sent
Your long-deserved punishment.
"His murd'rous searchings to elude,
And save my little unfledg'd brood,
Deep in a tree, that form'd a shade
Over the stream, my nest I made;
'Twas all in vain, his prying eye
Caught my sequester'd privacy;
But in th' attempt my peace to wound,
His own too lenient death he found.
Had he survive'd to plague the earth,
You would have curs'd his hour of birth;
Filial ingratitude, that pest,
Had planted daggers in your breast!
Hence! fly! and on your knees thank Heav'n
That such a kindly exit 's giv'n;
His days prolong'd to man's estate,
A halter must have been his fate.
"Had you, when Reason's dawn began,
To goodness form'd the future man,
The weeds of vice pluck'd by the root
The moment when observ'd to shoot,
And by example mark'd the road
That leads to Virtue's bright abode,
He then had prov'd a different creature,
For custom gives a second nature.
"You are his murd'rer;—'tis to you
His crimes and death are chiefly due!"

J. R.

ELEGIAC EPISTLE
Addressed to a Friend on the Death of his Father.

O ——

Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam. Horace.

AND now, my friend, the solemn hour is fled,
Accept the Muse's tributary sigh;
For still she will bemoan the hallow'd dead,
And still forbid the virtuous, good, to die!

Tho' Heav'n denied to hear the last adieu,
While yet the accents linger'd on his tongue,
Affection paints the scene in colours true;
On thee his tend'rest, fondest wishes hung.

When Grandeur sinks ignobly to the grave,
No sigh is heav'd, nor dropp'd the paying tear!
But lowlier worth, if sighs or tears could save, [here.
E'en now might boast a soul congenial

Within his breast Religion's sacred pow'r
Had claim'd each with, and crown'd each virtue too;
And he could own, in dissolution's hour,
The source celestial of each hope he knew!

Hence sprung the gen'rous ardour of his mind;
Oft did he listen to the tale of woe,
The wretch to deepest misery consign'd,
And gave all he and Pity could bestow.

Nor pass'd he here; when Spring renew'd her reign *,
He bade the husbandman his toils pursue,
While Summer frolick'd o'er the flow'ry plain,
And rip'ning Autumn deepen'd ev'ry hue.

And when the Winter came, no sun appear'd; [ground;
To adamantine chang'd the fertile
Then has his board the hapless peasant cheer'd,
Then beam'd Humanity effulgent round.

So fleet is life! ah! ye who sport the day,
Thoughtless, how soon the winged moments fade;
Have ye not found your joys so seeming gay
Pourtray'd by Fancy on an empty shade?

But what awaits the virtuous and the wise?
Death is to them dismantling of the soul;
Enrob'd in light they reach th' ethereal skies,
And taste of pleasures endless as they roll.

Southwark. John Sheppard, jun.

SONG.
By Dr Perfect.

WHAT throw invades my fond breast,
How transient was Colin's delight,
I cheerfully courted my rest,
When Phyllis was kind to my sight.

I told her soft themes of my love,
I brought her a lamb from my fold;
My reed tun'd her praise thro' the grove;
And I valued her smiles more than gold.

A chaplet from Flora I stole,
Compos'd of the blossoms that grow
Where the streamlets meand'ring roll
Thro' a valley of roses below.

I brought her a goldfinch's nest;
It hurt me to rob the poor bird;
To her cheeks the soft younglings she press'd,
And my innocent present preferr'd.

With pinks and with lilies her crook
'Twas my care ev'ry morning to dress;
Did she give in return a kind look,
My stars I was ready to bless.

But why did I dance on the lea,
Why partial to Phyllis appear;
She smil'd not on love nor on me;
Was ever a maid so severe?

'Twas Corydon, swain of the hill,
That Phyllis to Colin preferr'd;
My eyes shall dissolve like a rill,
Whenever I mention the word.

Deceit was a snake in her smile;
Go, Phyllis, my heart shall not break;
In turn I will learn to beguile,
And to-morrow begin at the wake.

* A premium was awarded him for an Essay on Husbandry by the Agricultural Society.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF LORDS.

February 17.

On the firſt reading of the Bank Reſtriction bill, Lord *Auckland* moved for an account of the outſtanding Bank Notes at different periods laſt year; after which Earl *Moira* expreſſed his ſentiments at great length, and obſerved, that no meaſure ever more loudly called for diſcuſſion and explanation on the part of Miniſters: he conſidered its continuance either as a meaſure of Government at the inſtance of the Bank, or the effect of an accommodation between thoſe parties; and contended, that the reſtriction produced the unfavourable ſtate of exchange, and that no neceſſity exiſted for the meaſure.—He concluded with moving for a ſtring of documents relative to the affairs of the Bank.

Lord *Pelham*, in anſwer, aſſerted that the meaſure was not propoſed at the inſtance of the Bank; but was deemed neceſſary by Government. He oppoſed the production of any papers that might tend to reflect on the validity of the Bank.

After ſome farther converſation, the accounts moved for by Lord Auckland were ordered, and additional information was agreed to be given.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 21.

The Sheriffs of London preſented a petition to enable them to pull down Bethlehem Hoſpital, to build a new one, and convert its preſent ſite into a ſquare. Referred to a Committee.

Petitions were alſo preſented for the relief of the merchants of Grenada, and relative to the improvement of Briſtol Harbour.

H. OF LORDS.

February 22.

The Duke of *Montroſe* adverted to the late Conſpiracy, and deſcribed the deteſtation which every loyal heart felt at its diſcovery, in an elegant ſpeech, the object of which was to move, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, in the name of both Houſes, congratulating him on his providential eſcape; expreſſing their abhorrence of the plot againſt his Perſon and Government; and aſſuring him of their firm attachment to our preſent happy Conſtitution, as well as to the Perſon and Family of his Majeſty."

Earl *Camden* ſeconded the motion, and the Addreſs was voted *nem. dis.*

Certain accounts reſpecting the iſſue of Exchequer bills, &c. were laid before the Houſe; after which, Lord *Pelham* moved the ſecond reading of the Bank Reſtriction bill, and urged the ſame arguments as before in ſupport of the meaſure.

Lord *King* and the Earl of *Moira* ſpoke at conſiderable length, to ſhew that the meaſure was not neceſſary.

The Earl of *Weſtmorland* and Lord *Auckland* argued in ſupport of the bill.

In the Commons the ſame day, Lord *Euſton* called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of the late extraordinary Conſpiracy. In delivering his ſentiments, he obſerved, that upon the late trials ſo much had occurred, that, unleſs the Houſe and the publick were to appear guilty of a dereliction of their firſt principles, they could not but conſider themſelves highly indebted to the Government for the wiſe ſteps they had taken to develope that plot, and to bring its authors to puniſhment. He afterwards moved the following Addreſs:

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to offer to your Majeſty our heartfelt congratulations on the detection and failure of an atrocious and treaſonable Conſpiracy directed againſt your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government.

The wicked machinations, which, through the goodneſs of Divine Providence, have been thus happily fruſtrated, afford an additional proof of the pernicious tendency of thoſe deteſtable principles which are equally adverſe to the enjoyment of practical liberty, and to the exiſtence of regular authority, as well as deſtructive of the comfort and ſecurity of all claſſes of ſociety.

We aſſure your Majeſty, in our own name, and in that of all the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the perfect and unvariable attachment of a loyal and grateful people; and that it is our fixed determination, as it is our indiſpenſable duty, to ſupport and maintain that form of Government, under which it is our glory and happineſs to live, and to tranſmit it unchanged and unimpaired to our deſcendants."

Lord *Boyle* ſeconded the motion; and the Addreſs was carried.

The *Secretary at War* called the attention of the Committee to improvements in the Mutiny bill. The firſt claſs of amendments were, to check or prevent the criminal practice of deſerting. It was a practice which had continued during the war, and is prevalent ſtill; and it was a fact that nearly one fourth of the whole army has deſerted

deſerted within the year. He propoſed to deprive Courts Martial of the option of ſending deſerters to the ſettlements abroad, inſtead of condemning them to death. The amendment was to ſentence them to "tranſportation for life, or for an optional term of years." He ſhould alſo propoſe, "that any ſoldier, confined for debt, ſhould forfeit his pay while in priſon." Theſe amendments, and others of an inferior nature, were agreed to.

February 23.

On the motion for conſidering his Majeſty's meſſage, Colonel *Stanley* wiſhed to know whether the difficulties of the Prince were to be removed by any new ſtep, or whether the matter was like a compromiſe on account of certain claims. If it was to be conſidered as the latter, he knew that the firſt law authorities were divided on the ſubject of the legality of ſuch claims.—He thought the Prince was precluded from any application in his behalf, in conſequence of the King's meſſage on the 21ſt of May, 1787.

The Speaker then left the chair; after which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced his propoſition by alluding to the conſtitutional intereſt of the Committee in the ſplendour and dignity of the heir apparent.—He referred to the proceedings reſpecting the Prince in 1795, and recapitulated the different grants made to Princes of Wales ſince the year 1742, in order to ſhew that the income of the preſent Prince in 1795 was not greater than that enjoyed by his grandfather. He then entered into a detail of the application of the funds for the liquidation of the Prince's debts; the reſult of which was, that on the 5th of January laſt there had been paid off 563,895l. and continuing the operation of this plan, the whole would be diſcharged in July 1806, leaving a balance of ſomething leſs than 100l. and allowing 6000l. for the charges of management: he next adverted to the meſſage, and obſerved, that his Highneſs had paſſed a fifth part of his life in embarraſſment and obſcurity. His propoſition was, "That his Royal Highneſs ſhould be placed, from the 5th of January, 1803, in the ſituation in which he would have been, but for the proviſion which was made for the arrangement of his affairs in the year 1795, or that he ſhould receive a grant of 60,000l. per annum." He did not wiſh to interrupt the plan adopted for liquidating the debts, or for preventing new ones. After taking a view of the great change in the value of money during the laſt eight years, in order to ſhew the neceſſity of his propoſition, he moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majeſty be enabled to grant yearly any ſum of money out of the conſolidated fund, not exceeding 60,000l. to take place from the 5th of January, 1803, and to continue till the 5th of July, 1806, towards providing for the better ſupport and dignity of the Prince of Wales." He obſerved that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall would be free during this period to the amount of 13,000l. otherwiſe he ſhould have propoſed the vote for 73,000l.; and to a queſtion put by Mr. Harriſon he ſaid, that the amount of the debt, liquidated by payments up to the 5th of January, 1803, was 563,895l. and that the reſidue was 235,754l. including principal, intereſt, and charges of management.

The *Solicitor General*, on the part of the Prince, ſtated his Royal Highneſs's acknowledgement for the intereſt of the King in his welfare, and his readineſs to acquieſce in the determination of the Houſe. With reſpect to the Cornwall claim, the Prince, in duty to his Parent, had determined to forego it, rather than proſecute ſuch claim in a hoſtile manner.

Mr. *Harriſon* wiſhed to know the reſidue of the Prince's debts; in anſwer to which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, the reſidue is now 230,000l.

Mr. *Sheridan* made ſome obſervations on the tranſactions reſpecting the Cornwall claims; and obſerved, that the Prince did not come to the Houſe to beg, but to obtain his right; and if he relinquiſhed the meaſure, his inducements were the glorious uncertainty of the law, and a wiſh not to add to the burthens of the people.

Mr. *Fox*, in an elegant ſpeech, expreſſed his opinion, that his Highneſs ought to receive a remuneration equal to his ſtation and character.

The motion was agreed to.

February 24.

The report of the Committee on his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the affairs of the Prince of Wales was received, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 25.

The Bank Reſtriction bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

The Meſſage relative to the Prince of Wales was taken into conſideration.

Lord *Pelham* moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, aſſuring him, that their Lordſhips would readily concur in any meaſures adopted for enabling his Royal Highneſs to reſume his neceſſary dignity, &c.

The Earls of *Carliſle* and *Moira* ſaid a few words. The Addreſs was voted *nem. dis.*

In the Commons the ſame day, on the third reading of the Militia Training bill, General *Tarleton* adverted to the poſition of our Continental neighbour, who was at the head of 500,000 men, well manned and diſciplined. He thought the recruiting of

of the Militia interfered with that of the regulars.

The *Secretary at War* obſerved, that the recruiting was nearly over, and 50,000 men had been raiſed.

The bill was then paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

February 28.

The Royal Aſſent was given to the Bank Reſtriction bill.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Tyrwhitt* acquainted the Houſe, "That the Prince has felt, with the moſt ſincere and affectionate gratitude, the gracious purpoſe of his Majeſty in recommending his preſent ſituation to the conſideration of Parliament:—that, having ſeen, by the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, the manner in which they have received his Majeſty's recommendation, the Prince deems it incumbent on him to expreſs his warmeſt acknowledgement of their liberality. At the ſame time, the Prince, though fully convinced of the propriety of reſuming his ſtate, and greatly regretting any circumſtance which tends to diſappoint the wiſhes of his Majeſty, or of the Houſe, upon that ſubject, yet feels himſelf bound explicitly to declare, that there are ſtill claims remaining upon his honour and juſtice, for the diſcharge of which he muſt continue to ſet apart, in truſt, a large ſinking fund, and conſequently poſtpone, until the period of their liquidation, the reſumption of that ſtate and dignity, which, however eſſential to his rank and ſtation, he knows, from dear-bought experience, could not, under his preſent circumſtances, be reſumed, without the riſk of incurring new difficulties. The Prince thinks that he owes it to himſelf and to Parliament, to make this declaration to them with the ſame diſtinctneſs as he ſtated it to his Majeſty's government upon the firſt communication made to him of his Majeſty's benign intentions. With reſpect to the Prince's claim to an account of the revenues which accrued from the Duchy of Cornwall, from the year 1762 to 1783, however ſtrong his confidence in the validity of his claim, a confidence fortified by the greateſt legal authorities, yet, as he truſts that, through the gracious interpoſition of his Majeſty, and the liberality of Parliament, he ſhall be enabled otherwiſe to provide for thoſe demands on his juſtice which alone induced him to aſſert his right, he now chearfully relinquiſhes his ſuit, and has directed his law officers to forego all further proceedings."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, a clauſe for altering and repealing ſo much of the act of the 35th of the King, as applies the ſum of 13,000l. annually, out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, towards diſcharging the Prince's debts. Agreed to.

March 2.

The Houſe in a Committee on the Iriſh Revenue Acts, Mr. *Corry* made a propoſition, the object of which was to aſſimilate the collection of revenue in that kingdom with this country, by moving reſolutions for continuing the preſent duties, granted for the ſupport of the Government, perpetually, inſtead of annually. On the reſolutions being put, a long and deſultory converſation enſued, between Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *Wickham*, Mr. *Bagwell*, Mr. *M'Naughton*, Mr. *Latouche*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, reſpecting the precipitancy with which the meaſure was attempted to be hurried through the Houſe. The principal objection was to the tax on windows, and the tax on tanners, which, Meſſrs. Bagwell, M'Naughton, and Latouche, contended, were extremely obnoxious to the people of Ireland. After a reply from Mr. *Corry*, and ſome remarks in favour of the meaſure by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the reſolutions were agreed to.

The Mutiny bill was paſſed.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that a ſum of 1,600,000l. had been voted for the Army Extraordinaries of laſt year: he at that time ſaid, that the ſum would not be ſufficient for the current expences of the year; and as it had ſince been found neceſſary to augment the Army, an increaſe of expence had occurred of 1,032,150l. To defray this, he moved that a ſum not exceeding 1,032,151l. 4s. 8d. be granted to make good the like ſum paid for the Army Extraordinaries, from the 25th of December, 1801, to the 24th December 1802, inclusive.

After ſome objections from Mr. *Fuller*, the reſolution was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 3.

On the ſecond reading of the Militia Training bill, the Duke of *Montroſe* ſpoke at ſome length, to ſhew the neceſſity of our being always in a ſtrong defenſive attitude. With this view he thought, inſtead of 28 days training, double that time ſhould be enacted, and a third of the whole Militia ſhould be called out.

Lord *Hobart* denied that there was any neceſſity for extraordinary expedients.

In the Commons the ſame day, on the report of the Iriſh Revenue Acts, Colonel *Bagwell* reſtated his objections, particularly to the tax on Tanners.

Mr. *Sheridan* objected to the ſhortneſs of the notice given, that theſe taxes were to be rendered permanent. He wiſhed for a clauſe to continue them for one year, before the expiration of which a diſcuſſion might be had. Some farther converſation took

took place; after which the reſolutions were agreed to.

March 4.

Mr. *Calcraft* ſubmitted his propoſition on the ſtate of the Prince's affairs. He again diſavowed any influence but what aroſe from motives originating in his own boſom, and was confident that all parties would be ready to receive the motion without oppoſition. In his conſtruction of the King's Meſſage, it went much farther than the meaſure grounded upon it; it muſt go farther than the mere application of a ſum of money, as that could not bring the Prince any nearer the attainment of the object of his Majeſty's Meſſage. He was not guided in his propoſition by any regard to the perſonal comfort of his Royal Highneſs, for the bill itſelf would be adequate to that; but he looked to that ſtate of dignity to which the community was intereſted in reſtoring him. With theſe ſentiments, he moved, "That this Houſe, deſirous to give full effect to the recommendation in his Majeſty's Meſſage of the 16th February, do appoint a ſelect Committee to demand information concerning thoſe incumbrances that impede his Royal Highneſs from complying with the object of the Meſſage, by reſuming immediately that ſtate and dignity to which he is entitled."

Mr. *Erſkine* made ſome remarks in anſwer to an alluſion of the laſt ſpeaker as to his former obſervations: he took a view of the late debates reſpecting the Meſſage, and paid ſome compliments to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he conceived, in his ſpecific propoſition, had been guided by that moderation which always characteriſes him. He thought the motion of Mr. C. went to aſcertain the feelings of the Houſe, and was neither a cenſure on the Meſſage, nor a criticiſm on the Miniſter. With reſpect to the revenues of Cornwall, the Attorney General had argued that they had been a fund for the ſuſtentation of the Heir Apparent; taking this for granted, if it ſhould appear, on balancing the accounts, that the publick was not in debt to the Prince, nor the Prince to the publick: then he would be in a ſituation different from that of any of his predeceſſors, by having arrived at the age of 40 without having been a burthen to the people. Mr. E. then concluded with obſerving, that he thought it would be advantageous to the publick, and juſt in the Houſe, to extend the grant ſo as to make it effectual.

Mr. *Fuller* made ſome remarks on the wiſdom of our anceſtors, by keeping the Prince independent of the King, and thought the conduct of the preſent Prince, with reſpect to his intention of ſatisfying the claims of his creditors, noble and magnanimous. He aſſerted, that the Commiſſioners had deducted the ſurplus charge of 10 per cent. above the prime coſt from the different bills; and as this was only the fair profit of every tradeſman, it was much to the honour of the Prince that he could not be happy till they were diſcharged.

Mr. *Cartwright*, Mr. *Curwen*, and Sir *R. Burton*, were for the continuance of the preſent ſyſtem of economy, inſtead of laying additional burthens on the people.

Mr. *Hilliard* was of a contrary opinion.

Mr. *Johnſtone* ſaw no difference between the preſent period and that of 1795, that could make ſo great an alteration. On the contrary, in 1795 there were a multitude of Jacobins in the country, to counteract whoſe machinations it was neceſſary for every branch of the Royal Family to attract popularity and attachment. With reſpect to the Cornwall arrears, the whole ſum received from the Duchy did not exceed 234,000l.; againſt which were to be ſet off 50,00l. per annum for the maintenance of the Prince, from 1771 till he came of age; or 250,000l. againſt 234,000l. He therefore thought it an inſult to the country, to be told of ſacrifices made on the part of the Prince.

Mr. *H. Laſcelles*, Sir *W. Geary*, and Mr. *Dent*, expreſſed their opinions on the neceſſity of ſupporting the Prince in his dignity.

Mr. *Tierney* made many remarks on the illiberality of objecting to the increaſe of the income of the Prince, when placemen ſince 1795 had moſtly received an increaſe of one-fourth to their ſalaries, on account of the preſſure of the times.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* defended the precipitancy with which the buſineſs of the Addreſs had been hurried through the Houſe: he was certain that the Prince had no knowledge of the preſent motion, and even doubted whether it was conſiſtent with order; in ſhort, he thought that as much had been done as could be with propriety, and he would reſiſt every thing beyond it.

Mr. *Fox* defended the motion, againſt the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Sheridan*, in a ſpeech replete with humour (but through which our limits will not allow us to purſue him), commented on the ſpeeches of thoſe who oppoſed the motion, but particularly that of Mr. Johnſtone; he thought it a weak thing, after we had thrown away 250,000,000l. for the ſupport of the Thrones of Europe, in which we failed, to oppoſe giving 100,000l. to maintain the dignity of our own, an object which we could not fail to accompliſh.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* oppoſed the motion, as a friend to the Prince, the Parliament, and the People; after which the Houſe divided:—for the previous queſtion 184—againſt it 139—majority 45.

In a Committee of Supply, the ſum of 356,000l. was voted to pay off Iriſh Treaſury bills.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 17. The Town Council of Orleans on the 17th ult. reſolved to erect a ſtatue of Joan of Arc in that city, as a monument of her defence of France againſt the Engliſh invaſion. When the reſolution was laid before Bonaparte, he ſignified his approbation of the deſign in the following expreſſions, written with his own hand on the margin of the paper:

"Write to Citizen Crignon Deſormeaux, Mayor of Orleans, that this deliberation is very agreeable to me. The illuſtrious Joan of Arc has proved, that there is no miracle which French genius cannot produce, under circumſtances where national independence is menaced. United, the French nation can never be conquered; but our more calculating and adroit neighbours, abuſing the frankneſs and fidelity of our character, conſtantly ſow among us thoſe diſſentions from whence reſulted the calamities of that epoch, and all the diſaſters related in our hiſtory."

The Moniteur of the 23d of February contained an official VIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC, laid before the Legiſlative Body. This important Paper embraces a variety of ſubjects, and holds out a moſt gratifying picture of the proſperity of the country. There is ſcarcely any topic of public moment to which it does not allude; but the remarks are rather too brief and ſummary to convey ſatisfactory information. The religion of the State; the care and protection given to all kinds of worſhip; the duty of children to their parents, of the people to the magiſtracy; the general ſpirit of national glory; the ſyſtem of public education, both civil and military; the morality of the inhabitants; the progreſs of the ſciences, of the arts, refined and uſeful; the principles and adminiſtration of juſtice; the proviſion made by the Conſtitution for the continuance of the Executive, without the perils reſulting from individual ambition, or the impetuous burſt of ſudden anarchy; the amelioration of agriculture; the perfect ſafety of travelling; the great increaſe of commerce; the multiplication of manufactures; the reparation, extenſion, and conſtruction of canals; the draining of marſhes; the improvement of harbours; the adoption of a more effective ſyſtem of diſcipline in the land and ſea ſervice; the increaſing productiveneſs of the revenue; the eſtabliſhment of œconomy in all the branches of the public ſervice, and the benefits ariſing from the civil code, the projects of which are prepared for conſideration:—all theſe points form the prominent *traits* of this important document with reſpect to the interior of France.

In giving a ſketch of the repoſe and tranquillity of the Continent, the Italian Republic, the Report aſſerts, "is ſtrengthened by the unanimity of its inhabitants, while the judicious proceedings of its Adminiſtration, together with its military force, have already given it the character and appearance of a long-eſtabliſhed State; and, if the ſame wiſdom continues to prevail, its deſtiny will be ſtill more proſperous.

"Liguria, placed under a mixed Conſtitution, beholds at its head, and in its authority, thoſe Citizens who are moſt diſtinguiſhed by their virtues, their fortune, and their talents."

"Batavia is gradually regaining poſſeſſion of the Colonies reſtored to her by the peace; *but ſhe ought never to forget, that France can be to her only the moſt uſeful friend, or the moſt dangerous enemy.*"

"In Germany, the laſt ſtipulations of the Treaty of Luneville are near their completion."

"Pruſſia, Bavaria, and all the Secular Princes who had poſſeſſions on the left bank of the Rhine, have obtained on the oppoſite bank adequate indemnification."

"The Houſe of Auſtria, in the Biſhopries of Saltzburg, Aichſtett, Trent, and Brixen, as well as in moſt parts of Paſſau, finds an equivalent for what it has loſt in Tuſcany."

"Thus, by the happy concurrence of France and Ruſſia, every permanent intereſt is conſulted; and, from the midſt of that ſtorm which appeared to be pregnant with deſtruction, the Germanic Empire, that Empire ſo neceſſary to the equilibrium and the repoſe of Europe, ariſes with greater ſtrength, by being compoſed of elements more homogeneous and better combined, and adapted to the circumſtances and ideas of the preſent age."

"A French Ambaſſador is at Conſtantinople, who is authorized to ſtrengthen the ties that attach us to *a Power which ſeems to waver*, but whom *it is our intereſt to ſupport and conſolidate.*

"Some Britiſh troops ſtill remain in Alexandria and Malta; *of this our Government had a right to complain; but it has learned that the ſhips deſtined to convey them to Europe are in the Mediterranean.*

"The Government ſecures to the people the peace of the Continent; and it may be permitted to hope for the continuation of a maritime peace. This peace is required and wiſhed for by all parties; and to preſerve it, the Government will do whatever is compatible with national honour, and eſſentially connected with the ſtrict execution of treaties: *but in England two parties diſpute for power. One has concluded the peace, and is decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has ſworn an implacable hatred to France: hence ariſes that fluctuation in opinions, and in the Senate that attitude which is at once pacific and threatening. As long as this conteſt*

of

of parties continues, there are certain prudential meaſures neceſſary on the part of the Republic. Five Hundred Thouſand men muſt and will be ready to defend and avenge it. What a ſtrange neceſſity is impoſed, by miſerable paſſions, upon two nations, whoſe attachment ariſes from an equal intereſt and a general inclination.

"*But whatever may be the ſucceſs of intrigue in London, the parties will not ſucceed in forming new alliances with other Powers; and our Government tells them, with well-founded pride, that England alone cannot now encounter France!* But let us entertain better hopes, and rather believe, that in the Britiſh Cabinet there will in future be heard only the councils of wiſdom, and the voice of humanity.

"Yes, without doubt, the peace will every day be more and more conſolidated; and the connexion between the two Governments will aſſume that character of benevolence ſo congenial to their mutual intereſts. A happy repoſe will cauſe the long calamities of a diſaſtrous war to be buried in oblivion; and France and England, by contributing to their reciprocal happineſs, will merit the gratitude of the univerſe.

"The Firſt Conſul,

"(Signed) BONAPARTE.

"By order of the Firſt Conſul,

"The Secretrary of State,

"(Signed) H. B. MARET."

On the arrival of the courier, announciug to Bonaparte the King of England's Meſſage to Parliament, the Conſul immediately ſent for General Duroque (diſtinguiſhed by his ſucceſsful Embaſſy to the Pruſſian Court); and after an audience, which conſumed the greater part of the night, Duroque was diſpatched on a ſecond miſſion to Berlin.

The following are intereſting particulars of a converſation which is confidently ſtated to have paſſed between Bonaparte and Lord Whitworth on Sunday March 13, at Madame Bonaparte's Drawing-room. The petulance aſcribed to Bonaparte affords a ſtriking contraſt with the conduct and demeanour of the Ambaſſador to whom it was addreſſed.

There was a grand circle at the Thuilleries. The Ambaſſadors of the different Powers were in the Saloon, with a numerous aſſemblage of ſtrangers and ladies of diſtinction, Generals, Senators, Tribunes, Legiſlators, &c. &c. Bonaparte entered, with an unuſual alertneſs of manner, and, after ſaluting the company, addreſſed himſelf to Lord Whitworth, in a tone ſufficiently loud to be heard by all who were preſent—"You know, my Lord, that a terrible ſtorm has ariſen between England and France."

Lord WHITWORTH. "Yes, General Conſul; but it is to be hoped that this ſtorm will be diſſipated without any ſerious conſequences."

BONAPARTE. "It will be diſſipated when England ſhall have evacuated Malta. If not, the cloud will burſt, and the bolt muſt fall. The King of England has promiſed by treaty to evacuate that place; and who ſhall violate the faith of treaties?"

Lord WHITWORTH *(ſurpriſed on finding himſelf queſtioned in this manner, and before ſo many perſons.)* "But you know, General Conſul, the circumſtances which have hitherto delayed the evacuation of Malta. The intention of my Sovereign is to fulfil the Treaty of Amiens; and you alſo know——"

BONAPARTE. "You know *(with impetuoſity)* that the French have carried on the war for ten years, and you cannot doubt but that they are in a condition to wage it again. Inform your Court, that if, on the receipt of your diſpatches, orders are not iſſued for the immediate ſurrender of Malta, then *War is declared.* I declare my firm reſolution is, to ſee the treaty carried into effect; and I leave it to the Ambaſſadors of the ſeveral Powers that are preſent, to ſay who is in the wrong. You flattered yourſelves that France would not dare to ſhew her reſentment whilſt her ſquadrons were at St. Domingo. I am happy thus publicly to undeceive you on that head."

Lord WHITWORTH. "But, General, the negotiation is not yet broken; and there is even reaſon to believe——"

BONAPARTE. "Of what negotiation does your Lordſhip ſpeak? Is it neceſſary to negotiate what is conceded by treaty—to negotiate the fulfilment of engagements, and the duties of good faith?—*(Lord W. was about to reply; Bonaparte made a ſign with his hand, and continued in a leſs elevated tone.)* My Lord, your Lady is indiſpoſed. She may probably breathe her native air rather ſooner than you or I expected. I wiſh moſt ardently for peace; but if my juſt demand be not inſtantly complied with, then war muſt follow, and God will decide. If treaties are not ſufficient to bind to peace, then the vanquiſhed muſt not be left in a condition to offer injury."

Here this unexpected *converſation* terminated; if that term can be allowed, where the diſcourſe was almoſt wholly on one ſide.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States of America, to the National Inſtitute of France:

"Citizens Preſident and Secretaries,—I have received the letter by which you have been pleaſed to announce, that the National Inſtitute of Arts and Sciences has elected me Foreign Aſſociate for the Claſs of Moral and Political Sciences. I receive that favour with a ſenſibility equal to the reſpect which a body of Philoſophers of the firſt

firſt order ought to inſpire. Without having any juſt right of pretending to the title of their colleague, I accept that diſtinction as a proof of the ſpirit of fraternity which unites into one family thoſe who cultivate letters and ſciences, in whatever part of the globe they may dwell. Receive for yourſelves, Citizens Preſident and Secretaries, and for your Colleagues, the aſſurance of my high conſideration and reſpect.

(Signed) "TH. JEFFERSON.

"*Waſhington, Nov.* 4, 1802."

The following is a copy of a letter from the Society of Agriculture at Paris to William Marſhall, Eſq. in London, the well-known author of ſeveral uſeful volumes on the Rural Economy of England:

"Sir—The Agricultural Society of Paris, ever ſince their inſtallation, have been deſirous to give you a proof of the very high eſteem with which they regard your uſeful labours. But the war, which ſo long ſeparated two nations formed to appreciate and aſſiſt each other, had broken the chain which unites the affections of men, of whatever clime, whoſe excluſive employments are the improvements of the uſeful Arts, and who devote their ſtudy and experience to increaſe the happineſs and proſperity of their native country. The Society of Paris, now availing themſelves of the general peace which permits that pleaſing bond to be renewed, haſten to enrich the liſt of their fellow-labourers with the name of a man of ſcience who is dear to Agriculture, and whoſe important labours will form an epoch in the Hiſtory of Rural Economy.

"The Society have deſired me to announce to you, that they have appointed you to the firſt rank among their Foreign Aſſociates; and to beg your acceptance of this mark of their eſteem.

"I am alſo directed to tranſmit to you the volumes which they have publiſhed, ſince peace has permitted them to unite their labours for the common good.

"The Society further hope, that you will have the goodneſs to keep up a correſpondence with them, and to communicate the reſult of your reſearches and experience.—Health and reſpect,

"SILVESTRE, Secretary."

SWITZERLAND.

Three ſupplementary ſheets of the Moniteur of Feb. 23 were filled with the Act of Mediation (as it is called), whereby the Firſt Conſul has given to the Cantons of Switzerland (which are to be under a federal government) ſuch local Conſtitutions as he conſiders moſt proper for them.

This important Act (the reſult of long conferences between the Senatorial Commiſſioners, Barthelemy, Rœderer, Fouche, Demeunier, and the Deputies of the Helvetic Senate, the Towns and Cantons aſſembled at Paris) begins with the Act of Mediation of the Firſt Conſul, and is thus couched:

"Act of Mediation on the part of the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, between the Parties which divide Switzerland.

"Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the Republic, &c.

"Helvetia, a prey to diſſentions, was threatened with diſſolution; ſhe could not find in herſelf the means of conſtituting herſelf. The well-eſtabliſhed affection of the French Nation for that praiſeworthy people, which it lately protected and defended with its arms, and cauſed to be acknowledged as a power by its treaties; the intereſt of France and of the Italian Republic, the frontiers of which Switzerland covers; the ſolicitations of the Senate and of the democratic Cantons, the general wiſh of the Helvetic people, have rendered it neceſſary for Us to interpoſe Our mediation between the parties which divide that country.

"The preſent Act, the reſult of long conferences between well intentioned men, and friends to order, has appeared to us to contain the moſt proper diſpoſitions to inſure to the Swiſs both peace and proſperity; and as ſoon as theſe diſpoſitions ſhall be carried into execution, the French troops ſhall quit Switzerland.

"We acknowledge Helvetia, conſtituted as follows, to be an independent power. We guarantee the federal conſtitution, and that of each Canton, againſt the enemies of the tranquillity of Helvetia, be they who they may; and We promiſe to keep the relations of amity, which, for ſeveral ages, have united both nations.

"Given at Paris, Feb. 19, 1803.

"Signed, &c."

Then follow the particular conſtitutions of the 19 Cantons, which are divided into three claſſes: democratic, ariſtocratic, and the new Cantons. The outline of theſe conſtitutions, although not officially communicated, has been for ſome time publicly known.

The 19 Swiſs Cantons are confederated, agreeably to the principles eſtabliſhed in their reſpective Conſtitutions: they mutually guarantee their conſtitutions, their territory, their liberty, and their independence, both againſt foreign Powers, and the uſurpation of an individual canton or faction. The quota of troops and money to be ſupplied by each canton here follows.

The Diet to meet alternately, and from year to year, at Fribourg, Berne, Soleure, Baſle, Zurich, and Lucerne.

Citizen Louis D'Affry is Landamman for Switzerland for the current year.

He is to have the charge of all Diplomatic Negotiations; he is to watch over all the laws and ordinances of the Diet, and of thoſe of the particular Conſtitutions.

The

The Diet is to be compoſed of a Deputy from each Canton, who is to have full powers, with inſtructions, by which he is ſtrictly bound. The Deputies from the 19 Cantons have 35 voices. The Diet is to aſſemble every year on the 1ſt of June. It is to continue its ſittings but one month. In that time it may conclude Treaties of Peace, of Alliance, and of Commerce, with Foreign Powers.

The emigration of Swiſs to America has induced General Ney to repreſent to the Helvetic Government its dangerous tendency. In the ſpace of three days no leſs than 300 paſſports were granted.

HOLLAND.

A Proclamation has been iſſued by the Dutch Government; by which, it ſeems, the whole trade to the Dutch Eaſt India Settlements is to be laid open to the Citizens of the Batavian Republic. Holland is in effect made a great free port for all Eaſtern commodities.

A report has been propagated, that France is in treaty at this time with the Dutch Government, to purchaſe the Sovereignty of Batavia and the other Dutch poſſeſſions in the Iſland of Java, and in Timor, Celebes, Amboyna, and Malacca; in ſhort, to buy all the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies.

War was declared by the Dey of Algiers againſt France on the 26th of January, ſcarcely four months after the laſt ſettlement of differences. The cauſe of hoſtilities is, the refuſal of the French Government to pay to the Dey the tribute ſtipulated by the Treaty. In Holland, they talk of nothing leſs than making it a war of extermination againſt the Algerines.

ITALY.

The Pope has appointed M. le Bailly de Thomaſi, Grand Maſter of Malta. M. de Thomaſi is a Neapolitan Knight.

Dr. Bairi, a phyſician of Fojano, in Tuſcany, has diſcovered, that by the addition of three ounces of pulverized quick-lime to one pound of gunpowder, its force is augmented one third. No farther preparation is required but to boil the whole together till the ſurface no longer appears white.

The Pope has ordered a hundred galley ſlaves to be employed in digging for antiquities in the old city of Oſtia.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Liſbon has the following *ſingular* article:

"Gen. Laſnes is arrived. Scarcely had he entered his former Hotel, when he wrote to his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, that he came to reſume his diplomatic functions; but that he could not appear at any levee before all the Miniſters who were in power when he left Portugal were *diſmiſſed*."

A letter from Madrid mentions a report of the Portugueſe ſettlement of Macao having been ceded to the French by the firſt Treaty with France.

GERMANY, &c.

The long-ſubſiſting diſpute between Auſtria and Bavaria, reſpecting Paſſau, is at length ſettled. The City was delivered up to the Bavarian troops on the 22d ult.

A thief and murderer, who has confeſſed perpetrating 32 murders, among which were two of his own wives, and 180 burglaries committed in conjunction with accomplices, was guillotined at Cologne on the 10th ult.

A letter from Cracovia, dated Jan. 29, ſays, that the winter has been extremely ſevere, and cauſed much calamity. The wolves daily arrived at the gates of the town in ſearch of prey. A ſoldier, going on a meſſage, was devoured by theſe animals; and the circumſtance was only diſcovered by the remnants of his cloaths and his muſket. Many dogs have become mad, and perſons have been bitten, againſt whoſe complaints all medical aſſiſtance has proved ineffectual. Notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon, an epidemic diſorder has raged, which was at firſt ſuppoſed to be the plague.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 12th Feb. mentions that there was then, in the Hoſpital of that city, a woman who had ſlept 11 weeks without interruption. Some attempts have been made to awake her from this trance, by violently ſhaking her: while the motion laſts, it ſeems to revive her; but, as ſoon as it is diſcontinued, ſhe immediately relapſes into a profound and death-like ſleep. During this period ſhe has not received any food; notwithſtanding which, there is not the leaſt alteration in her appearance. She is only 23 years of age, but remarkably corpulent.

Capt. Von Bilang, of the Swediſh ſervice, has invented a machine for ſwimming and floating without danger of drowning. As a reward for this diſcovery, his Swediſh Majeſty has granted him a ſum of 2000 rix dollars, and excluſive privilege for 25 years to execute and ſell this machine.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Ruſſia is to be appointed High Admiral of Ruſſia. During his minority, Admiral Tſchitſchanow is to officiate.

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Paris is ſaid to have declared in the name of his Sovereign, that he ſhould conſider the landing of a French ſoldier in the Turkiſh dominions as a commencement of hoſtilities on the part of France.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 10. On the 26th of December, an Adjutant of General Stuart had a conference with the Reis-Effendi; and propoſed, in the name of the Engliſh Government, that the Porte ſhould grant a pardon to the Egyptian Beys, and aſſign them a diſtant peace in Upper Egypt, where

where they should engage to live peaceably, and conduct themselves as faithful subjects of the Porte.—The Reis Effendi, who had expected very different proposals from the English Adjutant, answered, that the Porte would communicate its determination on this subject to the English Ambassador. The latter accordingly had several conferences with the Reis Effendi, and the negotiation was yesterday evening brought to a conclusion. The Porte has granted a pardon to the Beys, under the following conditions:—1, The Cavalry of the Mamelukes shall enter immediately into the service of the Pacha of Cairo. 2, The Porte will assign to the Six Insurgent Beys the little town of Awan, in Upper Egypt, where they shall reside in peace, and subject to the Porte, without interfering in the public affairs and government of Egypt.—As soon as this convention was concluded, Lord Elgin declared officially to the Grand Vizier, that Egypt should be immediately evacuated by the English troops, which would be conveyed to Malta. The latter island the English will continue to retain possession of, till they are certain of the maintenance of Peace.

On the 6th inst. the French ambassador, General Brune, arrived here with the squadron from Toulon, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, two brigs, and two corvettes. This squadron likewise brought the French Agents of Legation and Commerce, destined for the different ports of the Levant.

Private letters from Constantinople say, that proposals have been made on the part of France to establish French garrisons in Turkey, in order to enable the Porte to support its power.

AFRICA.

The Imogene frigate arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the night of the 31st of December. The fortresses would have been delivered up to the Dutch in the course of a few hours; part of the English troops were embarked, and others encamped at the distance of eight miles. In consequence of the Imogene's dispatches, the troops were immediately disembarked, and re-garrisoned the forts—the place was saved by about five hours. There were only about fifty men in the castle, as a matter of form, to keep possession till the Dutch entered.

ASIA.

Accounts from Bombay state, that the courier which was dispatched to Persia in July, with the tidings of the death of the Persian Ambassador, reached Schiras on the 28th of September. The King has ordered that the nephew of the Khan shall resume the business committed to the Ambassador's charge; for which purpose he will proceed to Bengal.

Accounts have been received from Bombay, dated the 1st of January, by which we learn, that the King of Persia had received the intelligence of the accidental death of his Ambassador with great distress; but that his Majesty was perfectly satisfied with the explanations which were given by our Government in India on the occasion.

Accounts from Poonah mention, that several of the Peshwa's principal and confidential servants have been detected in a conspiracy against his life, and have been put to death.

Two vessels that were sent out in search of the Earl Talbot Indiaman, in the Chinese seas, have not been heard of; and it is feared that they have shared the fate of that unfortunate ship.

Earthquake and Fire at Ghergon.—Accounts received at Calcutta from Assam, report extensive injury to have been sustained at Ghergon, the capital of that country, in consequence of an earthquake, which had demolished a considerable part of the city. In the confusion incident to this awful visitation, a fire obtained such irresistible violence as nearly to complete the destruction of the place. It extended likewise to some extensive powder-works in the vicinage of the city, and which, in exploding, have done incredible damage. Several thousand persons are stated to have perished on these occasions.

AMERICA.

The Governors of the French West India islands continue to harass the American trade by every possible means. The Negroes in revolt, when apprehended, are now conveyed on-board the vessels of the United States which sail from the ports of Guadaloupe. All remonstrances on the part of the masters is fruitless; and they are informed by the French officers charged with the execution of the orders, that if they do not choose to be incumbered with the Blacks, they may throw them overboard.

Preparations are carrying on with activity by the Government of Louisiana for the cession of that province to the French.

The State of North Carolina has passed an Act, by which all persons, who shall fight duels after its date, are, by that very fact, to become incapable of any public office, civil or military, within the said State; and all persons, by whose hands another shall fall in a duel, are made liable to conviction for felony, without benefit of clergy.

The American Papers give the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, upon that part of a Message of the President of the United States, which relates to the discriminating and countervailing duties, and the late Act of the British

tiſh Parliament reſpecting them. This Paper ſtates, that the diſcriminating duties had tended to increaſe the navigation of the United States; that England had contrived to counteract their operation by means of countervailing duties; and that France has gone ſtill further, by impoſing duties that amount, in ſome caſes, to a prohibition. Were the United States to attempt to remove this diſadvantage by an increaſe of diſcriminating duties, the Committee think ſuch procedure would only lead to a commercial warfare; and therefore they recommend the total abolition of diſcriminating and countervailing duties, in favour of ſuch foreign nation as ſhall agree to abolith theirs.—[This was the remedy propoſed by Mr. Vanſittart, and contained in the Britiſh Act of Parliament referred to the Committee. We may now conſider it accepted, by the American Government evincing a ſpirit of juſtice, moderation, and an anxious deſire to cultivate the friendſhip of Great Britain. Should France refuſe to adopt the line of conduct recommended by the Committee (and that this is her determination there can be no doubt), ſhe muſt loſe whatever influence ſhe ſtill poſſeſſes in the United States.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 25. A lad, of *Caſter*, in Lincolnſhire, who had been witneſs to the execution of Pidgeon, at Peterborough, was explaining to his younger brother the manner in which the culprit made his exit; and, to make his repreſentation the more ſtriking, he faſtened a rope over a beam in the barn, got a ladder, and placed a nooſe round his neck; when his foot ſlipped, and before the family could be alarmed he was dead.

Feb. 21. This night the Newhaven Riding Officers, and the crew of the Seaford boat, fell in with a gang of ſmugglers, about 150 in number, near the barracks at *Bletchington*, from whom, after a ſharp conflict with bludgeons, cutlaſſes, and piſtols, they ſeized 88 caſks of contraband ſpirits and two horſes, with which they were retreating; but, being purſued by the ſmugglers, the conflict was renewed, and obſtinately maintained for about a quarter of an hour, during which time the officers kept firing their piſtols at the ſmugglers, ſeveral of whom were wounded, as were many of their horſes, in a ſhocking manner; ſome having their eyes cut out, others their ears cut off, and ſhot in different parts of the body. The ſmugglers at length gave way, and left the officers in poſſeſſion of 39 caſks more of ſpirits, and four ſmall parcels of tea, which were lodged in the Cuſtom-houſe. None of the ſmugglers were killed.

Feb 22. A girl in Moor-ſtreet, *Birmingham*, ſix years of age, ſtanding near the fire, for the purpoſe of drying her frock, which ſhe had wet by ſome accident, it caught the flame, and ſhe was burnt to ſuch degree, that after ſuffering extreme torture for three days, ſhe died.

Feb. 27. This day the wind was ſo violent, as to blow away part of the Royal ſtandard from the Round Tower at *Windſor*.

March 13. The following inſtance of remorſe of conſcience occurred a few days ſince at *Croſcomb*, near Wells: A young man in the ſervice of a farmer had been prevailed on, by his father, to rob his maſter of hay, and was detected by his miſtreſs in the act of putting it on his father's ſhoulders. He received ſome reproaches from the matron, but was promiſed forgiveneſs on the hay being returned. The unhappy youth, however, in a ſtate of deſpondency, hung himſelf the ſame evening in an out-houſe. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict *felo de ſe*; but that part of the ſentence which directs the body to be buried in the highway, was diſpenſed with.

March 19. D. Wells, who was found guilty at the late Derby Aſſizes of the murder of G. Bingham, was executed this day. After having been ſuſpended, the rope ſlipped, and the wretched man fell to the ground, by which his leg was broken, and he was otherwiſe much bruiſed; but, being immediately tied up again, he expired after a ſevere ſtruggle. It is ſaid, that he acknowledged at the place of execution the commiſſion of another murder, two years ago, when he drove a waggon over his unhappy victim, and reported that he had met his death by accident.

March 26. A few days ago, at *Torfoot*, about ſeven miles ſouth weſt of Strathaven, in the ſhire of Lanark, a boy, cleaning out a drain at the foot of a riſing ground, ſtruck upon a glaſs bottle which contained about 400 ſilver Roman coins of Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Fauſtina, wife of Antonious, Criſpina, wife of Commodus, and various other Emperors and Empreſſes, &c. They are, in general, in good preſervation, and weigh about forty grains each. The bottle was an oblong ſquare, and ſealed with a greeniſh pigment. About fifty of the coins were ſo much verdigreated and adhering together, that they were broken with a hammer by a rude and unſkilful hand, in order to ſeparate them. It will be recollected, that an important diſcovery of coins and medals was made, in a manner equally accidental, in October 1799, near *Medbourn*, in Leiceſterſhire. Upon that occaſion, as a boy was nutting in Holt wood, his foot ſlipped into a ditch, and ſtruck upon a glaſs urn containing 230 pieces of ſilver Roman coins, in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. Among this number were one of Gratian, one of Julian, one of Theodoſius, and one of Arcadius, Roman Emperors.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, Jan. 21.

This evening, a horrid murder was committed in Greenwich Hospital, by J. Innis, a penſioner, upon J. Price, another penſioner. The perpetrator had been guilty of a breach of duty in the College; for which, on the charge of a fellow-penſioner, he was deprived of two months pocket money, and reprimanded. Exaſperated at this circumſtance, he went into the apartment of the deceaſed, and with a poker beat out his brains at a ſingle blow. The murderer then examined the next room, where an old penſioner lay, intending he ſhould ſhare a ſimilar fate if he appeared awake, leſt he might have heard what had paſſed. The man had heard the blow; but pretending to be aſleep, the murderer left him, and retired to his own cabin: the man got up, alarmed the guard, and ſecured him.—The evidence on his trial was deciſive; and on Saturday, March 26, he was executed on Pennenden Heath. The priſoner was brutal in his manner, and but little affected by his ſentence.

Monday, Feb. 14.

The Guildhall Seſſions opened before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen; when Ann Brown was indicted for 23 aſſaults on Ann Harris, a child of 11 years old, her apprentice to pin-head making. The proſecution was brought on by the overſeers of Biſhopſgate pariſh; but, in conſequence of the coroner's verdict, the priſoner had been acquitted of the capital part of the offence. It appeared that the priſoner had repeatedly given the deceaſed child fourteen ſtrokes at a time with a cane; that ſhe uſed to knock her head againſt a leaden weight; and that, though her health was impaired, an hour-glaſs continually ſtood by her, and her miſtreſs expected her to produce ſix ounces of manufactured pins in an hour; in default of which, pins were run into her arms and body till the blood flowed from the wounds. At one time two ſteel files were broken by beating her over the head; and at another, the priſoner placed her on the hob of the grate, with a log of wood ſuſpended from her feet, and her arms extended up the chimney, holding a brick-bat for two hours. The priſoner was ſentenced to three years impriſonment in Newgate. Her huſband, who had been indicted with her, lately died in priſon.

Monday, February 21.

At ſix o'clock on Saturday evening, the 19th, his Majeſty's warrant for the execution of Col. Deſpard, and ſix of his aſſociates, and alſo an order from Lord Pelham for the reſpite of the three others under ſentence of death, reached the New Gaol in the Borough; and at eight o'clock on Sunday morning Col. Deſpard and his fellow priſoners were ſent for by Mr. Ives to attend the Chapel. They all cheerfully obeyed the ſummons, except Col. Deſpard and Macnamara; the former aſſigned no reaſon for his refuſal; but the latter ſaid he was a Roman Catholic, and it would not be conſiſtent with his faith.

This morning, as ſoon as day light appeared, the military took their different ſtations. Two troops of horſe were ſtationed at the Obeliſk. Others patroled the roads from the Obeliſk to the Elephant and Caſtle, and down the Borough road. All parts that had a view of the ſcaffold were completely crammed. We ſuppoſe that 20,000 perſons might be aſſembled.—At ſeven o'clock five of the priſoners, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood, and Wratten, went into the Chapel; Col. Deſpard refuſed to attend, remaining in his cell; and Macnamara, being a Roman Catholic, prayed in his cell with the prieſt. The five former conducted themſelves with much decorum in the Chapel. The ſacrament was then adminiſtered to them. Before it was over, Col. Deſpard and Macnamara were brought down from their cells. Their irons were knocked off, and their arms and hands bound with ropes. Notice was then given to the Sheriff that they were ready. The hurdle had been previouſly prepared in the outer court-yard. It was the body of a ſmall cart, on which two truſſes of clean ſtraw are laid, and was drawn by two horſes. Macnamara and Graham were firſt put into the hurdle, and drawn to the Lodge, where the inner gates were opened, and they were conveyed to the ſtaircaſe that leads up to the ſcaffold. The hurdle then returned, and brought Broughton and Wratten, then Wood and Francis; laſt of all Col. Deſpard was put into it alone. Macnamara ſeemed intent upon the book in his hand. Graham remained ſilent. Broughton jumped into the hurdle, ſmiled, and looked up to the ſcaffold. Wood and Francis both ſmiled; and all of them ſurveyed the awful ſcene with much compoſure. Deſpard ſhook hands with a gentleman as he got into the hurdle, and looked up to the ſcaffold with a ſmile.

Macnamara was the firſt brought up; he held a book in his hand; and, when the cord was placed round his neck, he exclaimed with the greateſt devotion, "*Lord Jeſus, have mercy upon me! O Lord, look down with pity upon me!*" Graham came ſecond. He looked pale and ghaſtly, but ſpoke not. Wratten was the third: he aſcended the ſcaffold with much firmneſs. Broughton, the fourth, ſmiled as he ran up the ſcaffold ſtairs; but, as ſoon as the rope was faſtened round his neck, he turned pale, and ſmiled no more. He exhorted the crowd in theſe words: "I hope that every young man who witneſſes my fate will avoid public-houſes, and take a warning!

warning! Should they mix with certain companies, they will perhaps ſee more executions of a ſimilar nature!" He joined in prayer with earneſtneſs. Wood was the fifth, Francis the ſixth. Francis aſcended the ſcaffold with a compoſure which he preſerved to the laſt.—Wood and Broughton were equally compoſed. Of all of them, Francis was the beſt-looking; tall, handſome, and well-made. He and Wood were dreſſed in the uniform of the Foot-guards; and Francis, when he came on the ſcaffold, had on his full regimental cap. The reſt were in coloured clothes. Colonel Deſpard aſcended the ſcaffold with great firmneſs. His countenance underwent not the ſlighteſt change. He looked at the multitude aſſembled with perfect calmneſs; and thus addreſſed them:

"Fellow-citizens—I am come here, as you ſee, after having ſerved my country faithfully, honourably, and I truſt uſefully, for 30 years and upwards, to ſuffer death upon a ſcaffold, for a crime which I am no more guilty of than any man who is now looking at me. I do ſolemnly declare, that I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may now be liſtening to me. But, though his Majeſty's Miniſters know I am not guilty, they avail themſelves of the legal pretext which they have of deſtroying a man, becauſe they think he is a friend to truth, to liberty, and to juſtice, and becauſe he has been a friend to the poor and to the oppreſſed. But, Fellow Citizens, I hope and truſt, notwithſtanding my fate, and perhaps the fate of many others who may follow me, that ſtill the principles of liberty, juſtice, and humanity, will triumph over falſehood, deſpotiſm, and deluſion, and every thing elſe hoſtile to the intereſts of the human race. And now, having ſaid this, I have nothing more to add, but to wiſh you all that health, that happineſs, and that freedom, which I have ever made it my endeavour, as far as it lay in my power, to procure for every one of you, and for mankind in general."—Immediately after this ſpeech, the crowd cheered; but the impulſe immediately ſubſided. The clergyman now ſhook hands with each of them. The executioners pulled the caps over the faces of the unhappy perſons, and deſcended the ſcaffold. Moſt of them exclaimed, "Lord Jeſus, receive our ſouls!" At ſeven minutes before 9, the ſignal was given, the platform dropped, and they were launched into eternity.

After hanging about half an hour, they were cut down; Col. Deſpard firſt. His head was then ſevered from his body; and the executioner held it up to the view of the populace, exclaiming, "This is the head of a traitor—Edward Marcus Deſpard." The ſame ceremony was performed at the parapet on the left hand. There was ſome hooting and hiſſing when the Colonel's head was exhibited. His body was now put into the ſhell that had been prepared for it. The other priſoners were then cut down, their heads ſevered from their bodies, and exhibited to the populace with the ſame exclamation of—"This is the head of another Traitor!" The bodies were then put into their different ſhells.

The execution was over ſhortly after 10; and the populace ſoon afterward diſperſed.

Macnamara was 50 years of age. He was born in Ireland; by trade a carpenter.

Wood, 26 years of age, born in Derbyſhire; a ſoldier.

Francis, 23 years of age, born in Shropſhire; a ſoldier and ſhoemaker.

Broughton, 26 years of age, born in London; a carpenter.

Graham, 53 years of age, born in London; a ſlater.

Wratten, 35 years of age, place of birth not known; a ſhoemaker.

The whole formed an intereſting and an impreſſive ſpectacle to a Britiſh multitude. It was the Criminal Law of England taking its moſt awful courſe in defence of the mildeſt Conſtitution that the univerſe can boaſt! Indeed, from the apprehenſion to the exit of theſe State malefactors, the whole was one dignified proceſs of deliberative juſtice, tempered with the moſt indulgent humanity.—The ſurrounding people, in the commiſeration of their ſufferings, did not ſeem to forget that there was an exemplary atonement due to the moſt ſacred laws of their country, which had been ſo deſperately violated by theſe unhappy men!

Thus have periſhed men, of whoſe traitorous and fatal machinations againſt the life of their Sovereign, and the happineſs of their country, there cannot exiſt a doubt. While humanity laments the ſufferings of fellow-creatures, and ſympathizes in the feelings of their innocent friends and connexions, juſtice muſt admit that their fall was deſerved; and true patriotiſm acknowledge, that their puniſhment was a neceſſary ſacrifice to the welfare and ſecurity of the country. Tainted members were cut off, to preſerve the body in ſoundneſs.

On Sunday the 27th, the remains of Graham, Francis, Wood, Wratten, Macnamara, and Broughton, were interred in one grave, in the vault under the Rev. Mr. Harper's chapel, in the London road, St. George's Fields; and on Tueſday, the 1ſt of March, the body of Col. Deſpard was moved from Mount-ſtreet, Lambeth, in a hearſe, drawn by four horſes, followed by three mourning coaches, with four gentlemen in each; and interred in the cemetery belonging to the pariſh of St. Faith, on the South ſide of St. Paul's Cathedral. A great crowd collected; but their demeanour was remarkably peaceable.

Sunday, February 27.

The following beautiful Form of Prayer, drawn

drawn up with great moderation and delicacy, was read this morning in moſt of the Churches and Chapels in the Metropolis. We recommend it as a proper antidote to the ſeditious and libellous ſtuff now in circulation among the lower and more deluded claſs of ſociety:

"O Almighty God, who, in all ages of the world, haſt manifeſted thy power and goodneſs in thy providential protection of good and godly Kings, ruling in equity and juſtice, and profeſſing and cheriſhing thy holy and eternal truth; we thine unworthy ſervants, the ſinful people of this land, do proſtrate ourſelves before Thee, with praiſe and thankſgiving, for that Thou haſt mercifully vouchſafed to bring to light and to fruſtrate, in the late as in former inſtances, the atrocious conſpiracies and machinations of deſperate and bloody-minded men againſt the ſacred perſon of thy ſervant our Sovereign, and againſt the Conſtitution of this Kingdom.

"We acknowledge it to be of thy unſpeakable mercy, O Lord, that he hath not been cut off for the ſins of the nation. Continue, we beſeech Thee, thy watchful care over him. Be thou his defence and ſhield, and let no weapon raiſed againſt him proſper. Clothe his enemies with ſhame, and diſappoint their treaſons. We thank Thee, O Lord, that thou haſt knit together the hearts of this whole nation, as the heart of one man, for the defence of our King, our Laws, and our Religion. Strengthen and confirm us, O Lord, we beſeech Thee, in this righteous and loyal conſent and union. Long may the Crown flouriſh on the head of thine anointed! and may the work of Thee, his God, proſper in his hands! And when it ſhall be thy bleſſed will to call him to exchange this earthly kingdom for the inheritance of a glory that fadeth not away, grant that his ſceptre may remain with his children, and his children's children, from generation to generation! and that they, faſhioning themſelves after his example, zealous for thy truth, and ruling according to thy law, may walk in the light of thy countenance for ever; and, through thy bleſſing, reign like him in the hearts of their people! Theſe things we humbly beg, O merciful God, for our Sovereign, for his Royal Houſe, and for this Nation, in the name, and through the mediation, of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord and Saviour. *Amen!*"

Wedneſday, March 2.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, this day proceeded from Guildhall, accompanied by the Sheriffs, Recorder, and City Officers, to Saint James's, to preſent the following Addreſs:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE AND DUTIFUL ADDRESS OF THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS, OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, approach the Throne with the moſt lively and heartfelt congratulations, on the timely diſcovery and defeat of the late traitorous deſigns againſt your Royal Perſon. Senſible as we are of the happineſs we enjoy, under your Majeſty's mild and paternal Government; ruling, as we are perſuaded your Majeſty does, not more over the perſons than in the hearts of a free and grateful people; allied as your Auguſt Perſon is to the ſafety of our glorious Conſtitution, in Church and State; and eſſential as your Majeſty's invaluable life is to the vital intereſts of the Empire at large, and of every individual living under its wiſe, wholeſome, and equal laws—We are unable, in terms adequate to our feelings, to expreſs our abhorrence at the nefarious and diabolical machinations which were deliberately planned to whelm them all, by one fatal blow, in horror and deſtruction. Such ſentiments of indignation muſt glow in the hearts of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects throughout the United Kingdom; and we entreat your Majeſty to believe, that your loyal Citizens of London are ſenſibly alive to the mighty miſchief which threatened them, and that their affectionate attachment and ardent zeal will ever, if poſſible, ſtrengthen in proportion to any danger to which your ſacred Perſon may be expoſed. We truſt, however, that the firm and decided execution of the laws, upon the unnatural projectors of ſo foul a deed, will, while it warns the traitor of his puniſhment, convince the loyal of the protection our revered Conſtitution affords; and effectually ſecure your Majeſty, and the United Kingdom, over which the goodneſs and mercy of Providence has placed and preſerved you, from any ſuch guilty attempts in future to diſturb the general tranquillity. Long may the Almighty guard the Throne of theſe realms from the aſſaults of violence, and the inſidious attacks of domeſtic treaſon! And long may your Majeſty, in your perſon and family, enjoy that quiet and happineſs in governing, which are ſo intimately interwoven with the deareſt poſſeſſions of the free and happy people who obey!

Signed, by Order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs; and accept, with particular ſatisfaction, the affectionate congratulations of my faithful City of London, on the ſignal protection of divine Providence vouchſafed

fafed to me; and upon our common deliverance from a desperate and wicked attempt to destroy our invaluable Constitution, and therewith the laws, liberties, and happiness of my people"

After which his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Richard Welch and James Alexander, Esqrs. Sheriffs of this City.

Thursday, March 3.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, part of the bank of the Paddington canal gave way, a little on this side the first bridge; the water rushed through the tunnel close to the spot, and the meadows on the other side were immediately inundated; the lock at the bridge prevented the water flowing from the upper part of the Canal. The gap is about eight feet wide; a log of timber is placed across, and planks driven to secure the lower part of the bank. The water in the basin, and to the first bridge, sunk between two and three feet.

Thursday, March 10.

A terrible fire broke out this night at a cooperage, in Rosemary-branch-alley, Rosemary-lane; which consumed the whole of the premises, and also Branch's Cloaths Exchange, consisting of about 12 houses, chiefly built of wood, and inhabited by piece-brokers. The fire raged with great fury for more than one hour through the want of water. Happily no lives were lost.

Friday, March 11.

This morning a most extraordinary duel took place in Hyde Park, between Lieut. W. of the Navy, and Capt. J. of the Army. The antagonists arrived at the appointed place within a few minutes of each other. Some dispute arose respecting the distance, which the friends of Lieut. W. insisted should not exceed six paces, while the seconds of Capt. J. urged strongly the r fitness of so decisive a distance, and insisted on its being extended. At length the proposal of Lieut. W.'s friends was agreed to, and the parties fired *per* signal, when Lieut. W. received the shot of his adversary on the guard of his pistol, which tore away the third and fourth fingers of his right hand. The seconds then interfered to no purpose; the son of Neptune, apparently callous to pain, wrapped his handkerchief round his hand, and swore he had another which never failed him. Capt. J. called his friend aside, and told him it was in vain to urge a reconciliation. They again took their ground. On Lieut. W. receiving the pistol in his left hand, he looked fiedfastly at Capt. J. for some time, then cast his eyes to Heaven, and said in a low voice, "Forgive me." The parties fired as before, and both fell. Capt. J. received the shot through his head, and instantly expired; Lieut. W. received the ball in his left breast, and immediately inquired of his friend if Capt. J.'s wound was mortal? Being answered in the affirmative, he thanked Heaven he had lived thus long; requested a mourning ring on his finger might be given to his sister, and that she might be assured it was the happiest moment he ever knew. He had scarcely finished the words when a quantity of blood burst from his wound, and he expired almost without a struggle. The unfortunate young man was on the eve of being married to a lady in Hampshire, to whom for some time he had paid his addresses.

Tuesday, March 15.

Early this morning, a fire broke out at the rag warehouse of Mr. Fennell, in Crown-street, St. Giles's, which was entirely consumed. The adjoining house, belonging to a hair-dresser, and another, were considerably damaged; but, owing to the spirited exertions of the firemen, assisted by the workmen from the late Mr. Stevenson's brew-house, who worked one of the new-invented engines with great effect, the fire was prevented from extending.

Thursday, March 17.

At a Court of Common Council held this day, *Mr. Nichols*, in an animated and impressive speech, illustrated the benefits which have already been obtained from the introduction of the Jennerian method of inoculation for the Vaccine Pock. He felt a peculiar satisfaction in the question having been adjourned from a preceding Court, as it had given the members a fortnight's more time for investigating a subject of the utmost moment to themselves, to their children, and to childrens children yet unborn. Investigation was universally the friend of Truth; and the mists of prejudice, he was happy to observe, were hourly dispersing, as shadows before the mid-day Sun. Throughout the Continent of Europe, in the remotest corners of Asia and America, in the parching climes of Africa, the Vaccine Inoculation was established on the firmest basis. A Report of the Central Committee at Paris had given it the completest sanction. At Geneva, one of the most virtuous and enlightened cities in the world, by the united exertions of the Clergy and Medical Practitioners, the Small Pox was already nearly exterminated. It was there enjoined, as a religious as well as moral duty, to sponsors at the font, to see that the infant should be protected, by Vaccination, from the hazard of a dangerous infection by the Small Pox; and the laudable example was now followed in some of the great manufacturing towns of the British Empire, particularly at Dudley. After adverting to the unparalleled patronage the Royal Jennerian Society had experienced from the highest characters in the kingdom; he briefly stated the outline of the intended plan; the establishing a house in a cen-

a central part of the metropolis, where an inoculator of the first rate abilities should at all seasonable times be in readiness to perform the operation gratuitously; and it was proposed, he said, to establish twelve other public situations in different suitable districts, where similar establishments should be formed; that every inhabitant of the metropolis, in which 20,000 children were annually brought into existence, might have the opportunity of applying for inoculation with confidence and security. He then moved, "That this Court, fully sensible of the benefits which have resulted to the community at large, and to the metropolis in particular, from the introduction of the Jennerian mode of Inoculation, and desirous that the practice may be universally diffused, do subscribe the sum of 500l towards the carrying more fully into effect the laudable purposes of the Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small Pox; and that the said sum be paid by the Chamberlain of this City to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, one of the three Trustees of the Society.

Mr. Alderman *Hibbert* seconded the motion; and most energetically enlarged on the value of the discovery which had so providentially been brought forward into general practice.—The question was also ably supported by Mr. *Vandercom*, Mr. *Thorpe*, and Mr. *James Dixon*; and, after an unexampled discussion (all the speakers being on the same side), the question was UNANIMOUSLY carried, in one of the fullest Courts that we have of late years seen assembled.

Sunday, March 20.

This night, some of the Bow-street Patrole met a man on the King's Road, who not giving a satisfactory account of his business, he was secured. About his person were found a pistol and a number of pawnbrokers' duplicates, several of which were for watches. Two Hackney Coachmen, lately robbed, attended at his examination; and identified their watches, when produced by the pawnbrokers. He was committed for farther examination.

Monday, March 21.

This day being the anniversary of the memorable battle of Alexandria, the Turkish piece of ordnance, taken in that battle, was placed in St. James's Park, amidst a great concourse of people. It is 26 feet in length, but was originally 20 feet. The carriage for this cannon, on each side, in different compartments was inlaid with copper; the centre one representing Britannia seated on a rock, with a Lion at her feet, pointing to the British Camp; the figure of a Crocodile, four feet long, was executed in a masterly style of workmanship. The Royal Crown, with the initials G. R. the Sword and Sceptre at the lower part, added to the embellishments; and also a star, with the motto of the Knights of the Garter. The head of the cannon rests on the figure of a Sphinx. The Band of the Guards, as soon as it was placed, played "God save the King;" and the soldiers and populace gave three huzzas. Among the company who were present were the Duke of York, the Earl of Chatham accompanied by the Countess, Lord Gwydir, and a number of nobility.

Thursday, March 31.

A new institution has been established in London, under the title of "The British School." Its purport is to afford an opportunity for Artists to display such of their productions as they intend for sale, and to contribute to support themselves and families in case of sickness or of death.

A second voluminous but curious Report on the Crown Lands has been published, in conformity with the directions of the act of the 34th of the present King, for the better management of the land-revenue of the Crown, and for the sale of fee-farm and other unimproveable rents. Mr. Fordyce, of the Land Revenue Office, is the author of this Report, which, after a variety of statements on the improveable rents, proceeds to those not of an improveable nature.—In the progress of the Report, we notice the mooring-chains of the River Thames, held on lease of the Crown by the Gwydir family; likewise the Sunk Island in the Humber, as highly improveable. But all we can say within our narrow limits will convey but a faint idea of the great mass of matter brought forth in this report. —As many of the holders of the Crown Lands had obtained them unfairly, and by various encroachments, so, of course, a variety of complaints have been made against the new regulations, and reclaims on the part of the Crown; indeed, we are not a little surprised to see, among the papers forming part of the Report, a copy of a memorial presented by a number of the tenants of the Crown, complaining of the general hardships of leases granted in the manner now adopted, and putting several extreme cases of distress which may occur. It is rather remarkable, that among the tenants complaining of these great hardships and possible distresses, the greatest number of names are those of Peers, of the highest rank, Members of Parliament, and private individuals of high distinction and fortune. The titles of Richmond, Marlborough, Leeds, Queensberry, Essex, Harrington, Gower, Fife, Sheffield, and Whitworth, are not the only remarkable ones. The answer of the Lords of the Treasury to these was, that it was impossible to make any general regulation, where every two individual cases were different; but that no individual, who had a real cause for distress, should suffer hardship from the Crown.

Vol.

Vol. LXX. p. 1289. The contents of the Rev. John Hulſe's will, dated the 21ſt of July, 1777, reſpecting the donations to the Univerſity of Cambridge, occupy much attention there at preſent. Difficulties, on all hands, preſented themſelves. The original will was bulky and voluminous. With nine annexed codicils, it extends to a length of more than an hundred folio pages. It involved alſo a vaſt number of legacies, annuities, appointments, donations, directions, and injunctions, which, being all to be previouſly cleared off and ſettled, preſented a moſt formidable weight of employment. The following are the donations to the Univerſity, all of which, after the lapſe of the annuities, will doubtleſs be beſtowed agreeably to the bequeſt of Mr. Hulſe: a yearly revenue of about 150l. for preaching and publiſhing twenty ſermons, yearly, in vindication of the general authority and particular evidences of Chriſtianity; an annuity, of nearly equal value to the former, for the eſtabliſhment of a writer, who is to publiſh a book every year, tending to the confirmation of the doctrines, or the removal of ſome difficulties in Chriſtianity. The writer is to be called "The Chriſtian Advocate." The remaining part of the produce of his eſtate Mr. Hulſe has devoted to the foundation of two ſcholarſhips in St. John's, each of which will be 40l. per annum. The vice-chancellor for the time being, and the heads of Trinity and St. John's, are to have the nomination in all theſe appointments.

Vol. LXXII. p. 1172. Catharine, the deeply-lamented wife of the Rev. George Downing, prebendary of Ely, and the tender, pious mother of five children, two of whom only have the misfortune to ſurvive her, died at his prebendal houſe. Her conſtitution, naturally frail, ſunk under the preſſure of ſevere domeſtic trials; but, to adopt the language of a late able writer, Mrs. Downing, "with the weakneſs of a woman, had all the fortitude of a man, *I mean a Chriſtian.*" After having mourned the diſſolution of ſome of the neareſt ties which can bind the human heart to earth, Mrs. Downing's maternal tenderneſs was powerfully awakened by the almoſt ſudden death of a *beloved* and *only* ſon, who fell a ſacrifice to his active exertions (as a lieutenant of the London and Weſtminſter Light Horſe Volunteers) towards quelling the ſcandalous riots in September, 1800; and this heavy affliction was followed by another equally ſo, the loſs of an amiable and beloved daughter, *whom grief for the death of her brother* brought to an early grave in July, 1802, at Clifton, near Briſtol, where ſhe had been ſent for the recovery of her health.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 84. At the Surrey aſſizes, March 24, the two men charged with the murder of Matthews, the Dulwich hermit, were acquitted, for want of ſufficient or ſatisfactory evidence.

P. 86. We are very happy to inform our readers that the apprehenſions for the benevolent Count Berchtold, whoſe death under any circumſtances would have been a public loſs, are entirely groundleſs.

P. 185. John Johnes, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Caermarthen, *vice* John Llewellyn, eſq.; and Edward Kendall, eſq. of Beaufort, to be ſheriff of the county of Brecon, *vice* Sackville Gwynne, eſq.

P. 190, b. l. 63, for "Serjeant *Bailis*," read *Bayley*.

P. 196, a. l. 20, for *Greaves*, r. *Grieves*.

P. 198, b. l. 45. Should we not read *before*, inſtead of *after*, the ceremony of baptiſm?

P. 199, a. r. Mrs. Catharine Blackburne.

Ibid. b. Dr. Pearce died at his houſe on Lambeth terrace. He was prebendary of Cheſter, rector of Weſt Kirby, in Cheſhire, ſubdean of his Majeſty's chapels royal, and one of the minor canons of St Paul's cathedral.

Ibid. Charles Cole, eſq. who died at his houſe at Southgate, was aged 65, a native of the city of Peterborough, and formerly of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He had been a very eminent architect and builder, one of the deputy ſurveyors of the Crown, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his judgment and ſkill in ſtopping the breach in the baſin of the Virginia water in Windſor park, when it overflowed the Bagſhot road (ſoon after the year 1780). He purchaſed the ſite and materials of Ely palace, Holborn, and built Ely place, of which he was proprietor, and to which the original chapel of the palace ſerves as a place of worſhip. He had raiſed a very conſiderable property, the bulk of which he has left to his eldeſt ſon, Charles Cole, eſq. late of Clare hall, Cambridge, an officer in the army, after having left very good fortunes to his two other ſons and an only daughter, and 1500l. per ann. to his widow for life.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of Col. White, of the 1ſt guards, a daughter.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Hook, of the 52d foot, a ſon.

At the vicarage-houſe at Cheſhunt, Herts, the wife of Rev. W. A. Armſtrong, a daugh.

At the Earl of Derby's houſe, in Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Stanley, a ſon and heir.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. George Villiers, a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twiſleton, a daughter.

The wife of Dr. Manſell, maſter of Trinity college, Cambridge, two children.

Jan. 30. At Madeira, the wife of Tho. Babington, eſq. M. P. for Leiceſter, a ſon.

Feb. 19. At Laugharne caſtle, co. Caermarthen, the wife of R. J. Starke, eſq. a dau.

20. At

20. At Armagh, in Ireland, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir Ch. Roſs, bart. a ſon and heir.

23. In Manchester-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Byam, a daughter.

At Berlin, the Queen of Pruſſia, a princeſs.

25. In Clifford-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. John Bridgman Simpſon, a ſon.

26. At Everingham, co. York, the wife of Marmaduke Conſtable Maxwell, eſq. a dau.

27. The wife of Col. Dixon, of Gledhow, near Leeds, a daughter.

28. At Frankfort, co. Cork, Ireland, the lady of the Hon. Col. W. Mordaunt Maitland, a ſon.

In Portland-place, the wife of V. Conolly, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Charles Pilgrim, eſq. of Hampſtead, a daughter.

At his apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, the wife of Capt. Bourchier, R.N. a ſon.

March 1. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Wigmore-ſtreet, Lady Paget, a ſon.

In Bedford-row, the wife of Thomas Bainbridge, eſq. a daughter.

At Guiſborough, the wife of Cornelius Smith, eſq. a ſon.

3. In Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, Viſcounteſs Middleton, a daughter.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, the wife of Robert Kingſton, eſq. a ſon.

4. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of James Muſgrave, eſq. a ſon.

In St. James's ſquare, the lady of the Hon. St. George Caulfield, a daughter.

7. At Kelſhall, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Law, a daughter.

9. At Caſwick, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sr John Trollope, bart. a daughter.

At Wenvoe caſtle, co. Glamorgan, the wife of Robert Jenner, eſq. a ſon.

10. At Groton houſe, the wife of John Pytches, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

At Taunton, the wife of H. C. Montgomery, eſq. a ſon.

11. The wife of John Jones, eſq. of Cowie, co. Kincardine, a ſon.

12. In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Mrs. Henry Baring, a daughter.

In Bloomſbury-place, the wife of John Woodſtock, eſq. a daughter.

At Grange, in Cheſhire, the wife of John Aſhton, eſq. a daughter.

13. In Gower-ſtreet, the wife of John Sargeant, eſq. a daughter.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Cork, a ſon.

15. In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Henry Davidſon, eſq. a daughter.

At Malling, Suſſex, the wife of Capt. Young, R. N. a ſon.

16. At Kimbolton caſtle, the Ducheſs of Manchester, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Ogilvey, R.N. a ſon.

18. The wife of S. C. Tooke, eſq. of Prince's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, a ſon.

The wife of John Milward, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, a daughter.

21. In Baker-ſtreet, the wife of Charles White, eſq. a ſon.

22. The wife of T. Macdonald, eſq. of Drayton-green, Middleſex, a ſon.

24. In Berkeley-ſquare, the lady of Lord St. Aſaph, a ſon.

In Old Burlington-ſtreet, the lady of Sir John Hayes, bart. a ſon.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Loftus, a ſon.

25. In the Stable-yard, St. James's, the wife of Lieut. col. Dyke, a ſon and heir.

26. In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of Capt. Lambert, R. N. a ſon.

In Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of John-William Lubbock, eſq. a ſon.

27. In the Polygon, Somers-town, the wife of Wm. Godwin, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Charles Milward, eſq. of Bow, Middleſex, a ſon.

28. In Grafton ſtreet, the wife of James Du Pré, eſq. a ſon and heir.

29. In Portland-place, the wife of Henry Brown, eſq. ſheriff of Herts, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, Mr. Thomas Wignell, manager of the new theatre in Philadelphia, to Mrs. Anne Merry, of the ſame theatre, formerly Miſs Brunton, of Covent-garden theatre.

At Peterſburg, George-Auguſtus Pollen, eſq. colonel of the Loyal Surrey Rangers, to Miſs Gaſcoigne, daughter of Sir Cha. G. counſellor of ſtate to the Emperor of Ruſſia.

At Ardfort abbey, the ſeat of the Earl of Glandore, Harry Verelſt, eſq. of Aſton, co. York, to the only daughter of Henry-Arthur Herbert, eſq. of Muckruſs, co. Kerry, in Ireland.

At Hanmer, co. Flint, Lord Kenyon, to Miſs Hanmer, daughter of Sr Thomas H. bart. of Bettſhe'd park.

Jan. 19. At Mandahl, in Norway, Pidu Morch, eſq. of Chriſtianſand, to Miſs Harriet Ainſley, daughter of Mr. Jacob A. of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Feb. 26. At Cheſhunt, co. Herts, Capt. Edgeware, to Miſs Savery, ſiſter to Col. S.

Mr Wrangham, attorney, of Seething-lane, to Miſs E. Birkett, of Tower-hill.

28. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by ſpecial licence, David Power, eſq. of Cork, to Miſs Sophia Chandler, of Mortimer ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqu.—Alſo, at the ſame church, Godwin Shiffner, eſq. to Miſs Green.

——— Andra, eſq. of Finſbury ſquare, to Miſs Elizabeth Garland.

At Weſt-thorn-houſe, Edinburgh, Alex. Lang, eſq. jun. of Overtown, advocate, to Miſs Rebecca Gray Dennifloun, daught. of James D. eſq. of Weſt-thorn.

Mr. Thomas Whiteford, attorney, to Miſs Kitty Coates, both of Atherſtone.

March

March 1. At Bath, Jaſper Debriſay, eſq. of that city, to Miſs Charlotte Davie, dau. of the late John D. eſq. of Oleigh, Devon.

At Cambridge, Charles Iſola, M.A. one of the eſquire-bedels of that univerſity, to Miſs Mary Humphreys.

At Roſemount, near Montroſe, in Scotland, David Carnegy, eſq. of Craigo, to Miſs Iſabella-Agnes Macpherſon.

Mr. Wm. Lipſcum, of Cobham, Surrey, to Mrs. Wright, of Otterſhaw.

Philip Hamond, eſq. ſecond ſon of Anthony H. eſq. of Weſt Acre, Norfolk, to the youngeſt daughter of Charles-James Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, co. Leiceſter.

3. Wm. Waſs Langford, eſq. conſul at Tripoli, to Miſs Peacocke, daughter of Marmaduke P. eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

5. John Martin, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, to the ſecond daughter of the late Richard Stone, eſq. of Chiſlehurſt, Kent.

At Bath, Lieut.-col. Alexander Colſton, ſon of the late Rev. A. C. of Filkin's-hall, co. Oxford, to the only daughter of James Warrington, eſq. of St. James's-ſqu. Bath.

6. At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Noble, of the Newcaſtle and Durham theatres, to Miſs Payne, a promiſing actreſs, daughter of Mrs. Murray (by a former huſband), and ſiſter to Mrs. H. Siddons, of Covent-garden theatre.

Capt. Cochran, of the Dempſter, to Mrs. Young, of Hull.

7. At Bath, Court Dews, eſq. only ſon of Barnard D. eſq. of Wellſbourn, co. Warwick, to Miſs Maria Ferrers, daughter of the late Edward F. eſq. of Badeſley, in the ſame county.

At the ſame place, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. Mr. Dutton, brother to Lord Sherborne, to Miſs Honoria Gubbins.

8. Thomas Ruſton, eſq. of Hillingdon, Middleſex, to Miſs Iſabella Stable, niece of Daniel Williams, eſq. one of the Whitechapel Police magiſtrates.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Alex. Murray, eldeſt ſon of Lord Elibank, to Miſs Oliphant, of Bachilten.

Wm. Haſlewood, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, to the youngeſt dau. of Philip Godſal, eſq. of Hampſtead.

T. Richings, eſq. of Thavies-inn, Holborn, to Miſs C. Patterſon, daughter of Col. P. of Lambeth.

At Halifax, co. York, Wm. Parker, eſq. to the youngeſt daughter of Joſeph Prieſtley, eſq. of White Windows.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mr. Jn. Wright, attorney, to Miſs Mary Hutton, of Saltfleethy.

10. Benj. Walſh, eſq. to Miſs Clarke, both of Lower Clapton.

Mr. John Baily, of Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet, to the only daughter of Wm. Richardſon, eſq. bookſeller in Cornhill.

John Raven, eſq. of Ingoldſthorpe, to Miſs Bowker.

12. Mr. Dent, of Wallbrook, to Miſs Payne, of Knightſbridge.

Mr. Richard Henley, ſurgeon, and medical ſtore-keeper of the iſland of Jerſey, to the only daughter of the late Mr. John March, of Knightſbridge.

Mr. Henry Schutz, of Little St. Helen's, to the ſecond daughter of Thomas James, eſq. of Worſhip-ſtreet.

14. Wm. Robertſon, eſq. to the widow of Capt. Dunlop, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Edward Mitchell, eſq. to Miſs Wray, both of Hull.

16. Rev. Henry Watkins, vicar of Beckingham, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Freeman Bower, eſq. of Bawtry.

19. W. Heap, eſq. to Miſs Cooper, of Finſbury-ſquare.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, by ſpecial licence, Edward Butler, eſq. ſon of the late Theobald B. eſq. of Waterford, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, to Miſs Mary-Anne Chandler, of Norton-ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare.

George Fitzjohn, eſq. of Baldock, Herts, to Miſs Jennings, of Charing-croſs.

At Liverpool, George Ruddle, eſq. to Miſs Thwaites.

22. Robert Page, eſq. of the iſland of Madeira, to Miſs Phelps, daughter of Wm. P. eſq of Brunſwick-ſquare.

Edmund Turnor, eſq to the third daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Tucker.

23. At Southampton, Lieut.-col. Home, of Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Goſſet, of Lymington.

24. Mr. Wm. Holland, printſeller, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, to Mrs. Clifford, of Caermarthen, eldeſt daugh. of the late Francis Chute, eſq. of Chute-hall, co. Kerry, Ireland.

Mr. William Morley, ſurgeon, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Dixon, of St. James's.

At Lewitham, Kent, John Daniel, eſq. to Miſs Tahourdin.

27. Dr. Reid, of Southampton-row, to Miſs Geldard, of Caroline-ſtreet.

29. By ſpecial licence, Mr. Sawbridge, ſon of the late Alderman S. to Miſs Barwell, dau. of Rd. B. eſq. of Arlington-ſtr.

Deaths.

1802. *July*... IN the Gulph of Perſia, Mr. Wm. Urmſton, commander of a country ſhip, and late an officer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Aug. 25. At Berhampore, in the Eaſt Indies, on-board his pinnace, the celebrated George Thomas, whoſe military exploits have attracted the notice of, and of late years been a terror to, the native powers in the Weſt of India. He was on his way to Calcutta, and died of a bilious fever of only three days duration. He ſtood upwards of ſix feet high, was proportionably well made, and about 42 years of age. He was a native of Ireland; had been in India about 26 years; and died worth a vaſt ſum of money, having left his lady about 6000l. per annum.

29. At

29. At his houſe at Pulta, near Calcutta, aged 73, Sir Charles William Blunt, bart. of Cleery, Hants, ſo created June 17, 1720. He went out to India in the humble capacity of a writer in the Company's ſervice 20 years ago, leaving a wife and a numerous family in England, in very ſlender circumſtances; but obtaining, ſoon after, a lucrative appointment in the bullock contract, beſides a ſhare in the poſt-office, and forming honourable and advantageous connexions, he married his daughters to men of family, fortune, and merit. He has left 100,000l. three fourths of which he has bequeathed to his eldeſt ſon, now in India, Charles-Richard Blunt, who inherits alſo the title, and who, on account of his merit and eminent ſervices, has lately been promoted, by the India Company, to a ſituation worth 4000l. a year.

Sept. 6. At Zante, on board the Liſbon packet, aged 25, Mr Wm. Haire, of Hull, ſon of the late Mr. Samuel H. The remote cauſe of his death is attributed to his leaping overboard to ſave a woman who had fallen from the ſhip into the river, which he effected, but by it he caught a cold, which brought on a conſumption.

1803. *Jan.* 16. At Camſbarren, near Stirling, in Scotland, James Hoſier. He was born in 1699, while his father, who belonged to the pariſh of Gargunnock, was butler in the houſe of Blair Drummond. He was about 45 years old when he firſt married; after which, he ſerved two years as a common ſoldier. During his life he had two wives, by whom he had 15 children; his ſecond marriage was in 1772. He was 83 years old when he had his laſt child; and, though repeatedly expoſed to the infection of ſmall pox, in his own family and otherwiſe, yet he was not affected till the age of 95, when he ſuffered under an uncommon load of ſmall pox; having recovered, he enjoyed a better ſtate of health than he had done for ſome time before. He was naturally ſhort-ſighted; but, in the 80th year of his age, his ſight was ſo much renewed that, though reading ſmall print, he never had occaſion to uſe glaſſes. At this period of his life he, all at once, gave up drinking ſpirituous liquors, to which, for a long time, he had been ſo much addicted as to produce frequent intoxication. His body was well made and ſtout; he was 5 feet 5 inches high; and walked remarkably upright; his cheſt was prominent, his neck thick and ſhort, and his head of the ordinary ſize. He lived chiefly on coarſe country food, except that, during the laſt ten years of his life, he became particularly fond of tea. He wrought moſtly in the fields at laborious work, which he continued till within a month of his death. In September, 1802, he walked for half a mile with a load upon his back, which, with difficulty, any ordinary man could have raiſed from the ground. Several years ago it was advertiſed in the public papers, that an Admiral Hoſier had died, and left a ſum of money which his relations might have upon application; and though, as he had an uncle of the name of Hoſier, who went into the navy as a boy, there was little doubt of his being the ſame perſon, yet, conſidering that, at ſuch an advanced period of life, eaſe of mind was preferable to the expectation of riches, he could not be prevailed on to make any application.

26. At Jagger-green, in Sainland, near Halifax, John Gledhill; and, on Feb. 1, Mary his wife. They were born within 8 days of each other, and were married at the age of 22. After living in that union 54 years, they both died within 7 days, in the 76th year of their age.

27. At Venice, the Counteſs of Minelli. In the afternoon, being at the houſe of her daughter, the Counteſs of Sandi, and the weather very cold, ſhe ſtood with her back to the fire, which communicated to one ſide of her dreſs. The perſons in the apartment, alarmed at the progreſs of the flames, inſtead of aſſiſting her, ran out to call-in the aid of the domeſticks; during which interval the unfortunate ſufferer was ſo much ſcorched that, in the evening, ſhe expired in great torture, aged 53.

Jan...... On the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, Mr. John Merac, youngeſt ſon of Mr. L. M. merchant, of London.

Feb.... At Abbeville, M. Houard, formerly an advocate of the Parliament of Paris, and member of the ci-devant Academy of Inſcriptions, and of the National Inſtitute; author of "Remarks on the Text of the antient Laws of France, preſerved in the Engliſh Cuſtoms, collected by Littleton;" a treatiſe on Anglo-Norman cuſtom, and a dictionary of Norman law.

At Liſbon, John Bulkeley, eſq. merchant there. He has left the immenſe property of 300,000l. to be equally divided among his family.

At Liſbon, Sir John Scott Hales, bart. of the 90th foot.

—— King, eſq. of Bromley, Kent, aged 70; and, in a day or two after him, his wife, aged about 63.

At Rocheſter, the Rev. Mr. Bathurſt, minor canon of that cathedral, and vicar of St. Margaret's, in that city.

At Cambridge, Miſs M. Freeman, dau. of the late ingenious painter of that name.

Mrs. De Berdt, of Totenham; whoſe amiableneſs of perſon could be only equaled by her excellence of mind, ſweetneſs of temper, and mildneſs of diſpoſition.

The eldeſt ſon of John Lagh, eſq. of Ormond-ſtreet.

Feb. 1. At Haverhill, Suffolk, aged 92, Mr. John Freeſtone, carpenter, who, during his life, had made 730 coffins.

In

In his 61ſt year, the Rev. Philip Bliſs, M. A. of Oriel college, Oxford; rector of Frampton Cotterell, co. Glouceſter, 1770; and of Doddington, in that county, 1775. He was the ſon of the Rev. Philip Bliſs, who died rector of Church Langton, in Leiceſterſhire, in 1775; and one of the heirs-at-law of Mr. Onebye (ſee our vol. LXXII. p. 1229). He was an honour to his profeſſion; and his virtues would have adorned the moſt exalted ſituation; but he was content and grateful for what he enjoyed, and did not wiſh for a higher. He was an affectionate huſband and kind father. To his friends he was ſincere, never proſeſſing a friendſhip where he did not feel one. He was generous in the extreme; and in him the diſtreſſed and the friendleſs will loſe a great benefactor; for, he delighted in aſſiſting the helpleſs, but without oſtentation. A pedigree of the Bliſs family is given in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. p. 693.

4. At Peterborough, in her 91ſt year, Mary, the ſecond wife and relict of Edward Bigland, eſq. of Froleſworth, in Leiceſterſhire (deſcended from the Biglands of Bigland, in the county-palatine of Lancaſter); who died May 18, 1760, and was buried in the cathedral at Peterborough. By his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Pitfield, eſq. of Hoxton, Middleſex, he had no iſſue. By the ſecond (who was daughter of Robert Depup, and relict of White Kennett, ſon of the Biſhop of Peterborough) he had one ſon, Edward, and three daughters, Mary, Anne, and Lucy-Eliza.

5. In his 66th year, after a lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with patient fortitude and pious reſignation, Mr. John Threſby, many years clerk of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, and a well-known writer. He was a man of ſtrong natural genius; and, during the viciſſitudes of a life remarkably chequered, rendered himſelf conſpicuous as a draughtſman and topographer. He attempted many expedients for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which anſwered his purpoſe; and his laſt days would have been ſhaded with penury and diſappointment, but for the aſſiſtance of thoſe friends who knew his worth, and juſtly appreciated him as a man of honeſty, integrity, and merit. His publications were, 1. "The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leiceſter, 1777," 6 vols. 12mo. 2. "Select Views in Leiceſterſhire, from original Drawings, 1789," 4to (LIX. 927, LXI. 157). 3. "A Supplementary Volume to the Leiceſterſhire Views, containing a Series of Excurſions, in the Year 1790, to the Villages and Places of Note in the County, 1790," 4to (LXII. 359). 4. "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the antient Town of Leiceſter, 1791," 4to. 5. "Letters on the Roman Cloaca at Leiceſter, 1793," 8vo. (LXIII 836). 6. "Thoughts on the Provincial Corps raiſed, and now raiſing, in Support of the Britiſh Conſtitution at this aweful Period, 1795," 8vo (LXV. 930). 7. Thoroton's Hiſtory of Nottinghamſhire, republiſhed with large Additions, and embelliſhed with Picturesque and Select Views of Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Towns, Villages, Churches, and Ruins, 1797," 3 vols. 4to.

6. On the Iſle of Man, in his 63d year, Thomas Sherman, eſq. his Majeſty's ſtorekeeper of ordnance there. He was a native of Hull, and a gentleman much eſteemed and regretted.

7. Aged 14, Wm. Hill, of Lincoln, youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. Wm. H. innholder. This unfortunate boy, on the 29th of January, was in a cloſe by the waterſide, in company with another of near the ſame age, and had a fowling piece with them, which, accidentally going off, wounded the former in the thigh, and ultimately occaſioned his death.

8. In his 90th year, Mr. John Hall, many years a ſchoolmaſter in Hull.

9. At Paris, M. de St. Lambert; and, on the 10th, M. de La Harpe. Both had been members of the French Academy, and were alſo members of the ſecond claſs of the National Inſtitute. The latter was 83 years of age, and author of "An antient and modern Courſe of Literature." Previous to his deceaſe he declared he had a firm belief in the truth of the Chriſtian religion; and ſolemnly retracted whatever might have appeared in his writings againſt its precepts and conſtitution. His obſequies were celebrated on the 14th, in the metropolitan church of Nôtre Dame. A deputation of the Inſtitute went to the houſe where the body lay, and attended it to the burying-ground of Vaugirard, where it was depoſited. Previous to the interment, M. Fontanes, the friend and colleague of La Harpe, pronounced a manly, ſympathetic oration.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Alexander, daughter of the late Wm. A. lord provoſt and M. P. for that city.

10. At Longcroft-hall, co. Stafford, the Rev. John Arden, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. Rob. Green, upwards of 20 years miniſter of a Diſſenting congregation there.

11. Aged 65, Mr. Richard Hownam, butler of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

Aged 75, Mr. Joſeph Ragg, farmer, of Arnold, near Nottingham.

At Burgh-in-the-Marſh, co. Lincoln, Mr. Robert Fowler, an opulent grazier.

At Eaſt Keal, aged 72, Mr. Wm. Goodwin, one of the commiſſioners of ſewers for Lincolnſhire.

In her 19th year, of a rapid decline, Miſs Aſhby, daughter of Mr. A. of Burton-Overy, co. Leiceſter.

In his 26th year, Capt. Henry Weſt, of the

the royal navy. His death was occaſioned by a very ſevere accident, a few days before, while fencing with his fencing-maſter, when, the latter making a ſtrong lunge, the foil broke through the maſk, and, breaking alſo, the ſplintered piece entered his mouth, and penetrated his throat, lacerating his neck in a ſhocking dreadful manner.

12. At Uppingham, in a very advanced age, the very reſpectable widow of the Rev. John Turner, who died in 1785, in his 81ſt year, after having been 55 years vicar of Gaithorpe, co. Leiceſter. He was alſo rector of Shelton, co. Rutland.

At Marſke, near Richmond, co. York, of which he had been rector 56 years, and in his 90th year, the Rev. Richard Horne.

At the almſhouſes in Liverpool, aged 105, Mary Boyd.

At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Bagwell, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Graves.

After a lingering and painful illneſs, the wife of Mr. John Lloyd, late of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

At Edinburgh, A. Tweedie, eſq. of Quarter.

At Munich, aged 3 years, Prince Maximilian of Bavaria, third ſon of the Elector.

13. Mr. James Uſher, druggiſt, of Cannon-ſtreet.

At Hadley-green, Middleſex, the widow of Mr. John-David Fatio.

At Berwick, aged 75, Capt. Burnett, of the marines. In the ſeven years war, while ſerving in the Mediterranean, he was ſhot through the lower part of his body.

At Southwell, aged 67, Mr. John Toddington, an opulent grazier.

One Felſtead, drinking at the Generous Briton, in Newark, Notts, and trying how much ale he could guzzle down in a ſhort time, took ſuch a quantity as to occaſion immediate ſuffocation and death.

14. At Glinton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Arnold, a great benefactreſs to the poor.

In London, aged 17, Miſs Holmes, dau. of Mr. H. ſurgeon, of Bingham.

The wife of I. A. Schwenck, eſq. of Vauxhall-walk.

At his houſe in Church-ſtreet, Edmonton, aged 83, Jacob Jemmet, ſen. eſq. late of Spital-ſquare.

At Woodhatch, near Reigate, aged 69, Mr. Rowland Yallop, late of Old-ſtreet.

Interred, in the family-vault at Yardley, co. Herts, the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Chauncy, of Buntingford, aged 91, relict of Butler C. eſq. of Littlecourt, in the ſame county, and daughter of Sir Pynſent Charnock, bart. of Holcot, co. Bedford.

Paul Parry, eſq. of the royal navy.

At his houſe in Guernſey, in his 72d year, Thomas Le Marchant, eſq. a gentleman univerſally reſpected for his charitable and benevolent diſpoſition.

15. Aged 80, Mr. Edward Smewing, late manciple of Lincoln college, Oxford.

The wife of Joſeph Stewart, eſq. of Somerſet-place.

16. At Ettenheim, Prince Louis, Cardinal De Rohan, whoſe name was ſo often quoted, formerly, in the late Queen of France's affair of the necklace.

Miſs Sarah Ruſh, of Sackville-ſtreet.

Aged 34, Mr. Abraham Whitaker, ſail-cloth manufacturer, of Hull.

17. At Sidmouth, where he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. John Barton, rector of Sunning, Berks, and of Chiddingfold, Surrey, lately inſtalled one of the prebendaries of Canterbury cathedral, and late chaplain to the H. of Commons.

In Queen-ſquare, Briſtol, in his 64th year, Mr. Pine, printer.

Mr. Boulton, hoſier, of Leiceſter.

Aged 99, Mr. Charles Cocks, of Brandwood End, near King's Norton. He retained his faculties till within a few hours of his deceaſe.

At Vauxhall, in his 80th year, Mr. Charles Rathfield, many years an inhabitant and deputy of Candlewick ward.

In Percy-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, John Morgan, eſq. one of the principal examiners of the Court of Chancery.

18. At Walworth, Surrey, Wm. Hanby, eſq. captain and adjutant of the Flint militia, and formerly major of the Walworth armed aſſociation.

After an illneſs of only 24 hours, the Rev. John Suckling, rector of Shipmeadow, and ſon of Robert S. eſq of Woodton-hall, Norfolk.

In Carliſle, at an advanced age, George Mounſey, eſq.

19. In St. James's-ſtreet, Wm. F. Blencowe, eſq. M.D. only remaining ſon of the late Wm. B. eſq. of Lowick-hall, co. Lanc.

Aged 78, Allan Pollock, M. D. F. R. S.

In Upper Tichfield-ſtreet, Portland-pla. the relict of Elij h Handcock, eſq.

20. Aged 23, Mr. Robert Lowe, of Lincoln, ſchoolmaſter.

At her father's houſe at Elvaſton, co. Derby, aged 22, Miſs Richardſon.

Mr. Andrew Dun, rector of the grammar-ſchool at Aberdeen.

21. At Paris, in her 90th year, Mademoiſelle Dumeſnil, a celebrated actreſs.

At Gringley, near Gainſborough, one of the children of Mr. Williamſon; on the 23d, another; and, on the 24th, by grief, his wife, who was in a ſtate of pregnancy. They were all buried in one coffin.

22. In Greek-ſtreet, Soho, in his 84th year, Gen. Edward Maxwell Brown, colonel of the 67th foot.

Aged 62, Mrs. Eleanor Hatch, miſtreſs of the Baptiſt Head coffee-houſe in Chancery-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

In Hatton-ſt. advanced in age, the wife of Webb Marratt, eſq. a conſiderable cornfactor.

At Enfield highway, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Bunns, wheeler.

23. After

23. After a lingering illneſs, the wife of Tho. Bray, eſq. of Percy-ſtr. Rathbone-pla.

At Apthorpe, co. Northampton, aged 80, Mrs. Herndon, who had been houſekeeper to the late and preſent Earls of Weſtmorland near 40 years.

Aged 81, Mr. Dennis Taylor, of Glaſton, near Uppingham. He had walked out as uſual before dinner, and, it is ſuppoſed, was ſeized with a fit, as he was found dead in the field, after having been abſent about an hour.

At Heptonſtall, in the pariſh of Halifax, co. York, in his 85th year, the Rev. Tobit Sutcliffe. He was preſented to the curacy of Heptonſtall in 1744, conſequently, had enjoyed that benefice above 58 years. For the firſt 48 years of his miniſtry there, ſuch was the excellent ſtate of his health that he was never once under the neceſſity of aſking for aſſiſtance from any of the clergy in the diſcharge of his duty, but, during that long period, performed, in his own perſon, all the duty of his church, on Sundays and week-days. He and his two immediate predeceſſors have poſſeſſed that curacy above 133 years.

At Richmond, Surrey, Edward Conſtable, eſq. of Burton-Conſtable, in Holderneſs, in the Eaſt riding of Yorkſhire. He was generally ſtyled the Lord of Holderneſs, being poſſeſſed of the richeſt part of that fine grazing diſtrict, ſituated on the Humber, to the extent of 16,000l. per annum. Mr. C. was highly accompliſhed; had lived in the beſt ſocieties, both at home and abroad; and annually expended 2000l. in benevolences of the moſt diſintereſted and liberal kind. Dying without iſſue, he is ſucceeded by his next brother, Francis Sheldon, eſq. who, with this fine eſtate, becomes poſſeſſed alſo of one of the beſt-furniſhed houſes and libraries in England, as heir-looms appertaining thereto.

At the ſeat of Edward Caddell, eſq. of Rathfryland, aged 100, Charles Forreſt, eſq. attorney at law.

24. At Wilmington, in Kent, Duncan Campbell, eſq. He is ſucceeded as governor and overſeer of the hulks at Woolwich by his deputy, Mr. Stewart Erſkine, a gentleman poſſeſſed of great humanity, and of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity, and who has had the ſole management of that concern for him ever ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment in 1775. Mr. C. died poſſeſſed of much property; yet, to the ſurprize of their beſt friends, has not left any legacy to Mr. E. for his long and faithful ſervices, though he ſeemed always to have conſidered himſelf much indebted to that gentleman for his great accumulation of fortune.

Aged 47, Bartlett Gurney, eſq. of Norwich. He was originally educated among the Quakers; and, on his ſeparation from their ſociety, his mind was wholly exempt from that acrimony which too often accompanies the changes of men in their adoption of Religious opinions, and their choice of Religious diſcipline. He did not ceaſe to reſpect the rights of others while he exerciſed his own; and to Chriſtians of every denomination he held out this moſt inſtructive leſſon,—that Candour is not to be renounced when Conſcience is obeyed. During his abſence, and even without his conſent, he was ſet up, on the 25th of May, 1796, as a candidate for the city of Norwich, in oppoſition to the celebrated Mr. Windham; and, on the cloſe of the poll, there appeared, for Mr. Windham 1159 votes, and for Mr. Gurney 1076. Warm and laſting as were the ſentiments of gratitude which he muſt have felt for this unexpected and unſolicited mark of regard from his fellow-citizens, he would not ſuffer his name to be propoſed at any ſubſequent election. Mr. Gurney was, from principle and from habit, a moſt ſincere and ardent well-wiſher to the cauſe of Freedom in every part of the civilized world. But the purity of his morals, and the mildneſs of his temper, are inconteſtible proofs that he was accuſtomed, practically as well as ſpeculatively, to diſtinguiſh between the ſolid bleſſings of Liberty and the miſchievous exceſſes of Licentiouſneſs. With a well-grounded contempt for Hypocriſy, and well-directed reſiſtance to Oppreſſion, he united thoſe Chriſtian graces of Moderation, Integrity, and Benevolence, the effects of which muſt ever be moſt favourable to the preſervation of ſocial Order, and the improvement of ſocial Happineſs. Superior to all the unworthy aims, and all the unquiet feelings, of blind and extravagant Ambition, he attended diligently to the honourable and profitable buſineſs of a Banker; and for many years he enjoyed the comforts and elegances ſupplied by an ample fortune, amidſt the eſteem of a numerous acquaintance, and the confidence of many enlightened and virtuous friends. In the calm and amiable duties of private life his deportment was uniform and exemplary, for he was an affectionate huſband, a generous relation, a hoſpitable neighbour, a liberal-minded and tender-hearted creditor, a firm protector of the injured, and an active benefactor to the poor.

In the Circus at Bath, in her 84th year, Mrs. Towers.

At Newington, Thomas Lock, eſq. Clarenceux king of arms, and principal herald of the South, Eaſt, and Weſt parts of England; in which office he is ſucceeded by George Harriſon, eſq. Norroy king of arms.

At the Diſpenſary in Carey-ſtreet, Mr. Chriſtopher Robinſon.

25. Aged 61, Wm. Shrive, eſq. of the Priory at Clare, co. Suffolk.

At her houſe at Round Oak, Egham, aged 87, the relict of Henry Revell, eſq.

many

many years in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company at China.

At Mount-houſe, in Glamorganſhire, aged 74, Wm. Hurſt, eſq. one of the oldeſt deputy-lieutenants and magiſtrates for the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan; for which latter he ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1776, as did his only ſon, Herbert Hurſt, in 1796.

In Tothill-fields, Weſtminſter, in his 74th year, Mr. Ralph Coulthard, one of the yeomen-uſhers of his Majeſty's yeomen of the guard.

The wife of Richard Hall, eſq. of Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide.

In Budge-row, the wife of Mr. Lewis, ſurgeon, late of Hythe, in Kent.

26. Mrs. Dutens, of Leiceſter-ſquare.

Mr. Fourdrinier, ſtationer, Charing croſs.

The Hon. Edward Griffin Kinnaird, ſecond ſon of Lord K.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. Arthur Glidden, of James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, chief clerk of the police-office in Queen-ſquare, and veſtry-clerk of that part of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, without the bars.

At Kentiſh-town, Mr. Langley, many years chimney-ſweeper to the King.

At Huntingdon, aged 70, Jacob Hunt, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen thereof.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Hurſt, farmer, of Rampton, co. Nottingham. He was in perfect health an hour before.

At Margate, in her 63d year, the relict of Thomas King, eſq. ſilk-mercer, of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At York, the widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Egerton, niece of the late Sir Wm. Lowther, bart.

At Bruſſels, Capt. J. Lambe, late commander of the Melville Caſtle Indiaman.

27. Aged 63, Mrs. Hazlehurſt, of Daneshill, near Retford, Notts.

At Rothley, co. Leiceſter, in his 42d year, Arthur Carter, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the 20th light dragoons, and brigadier-general in the Weſt Indies. He was grandſon of the late Hon. Sir Thomas C. ſecretary of ſtate, and to the Hon. Sir Arthur Chayne, nephew to Gen. Johnſon. He had been 29 years in his Majeſty's ſervice; and was highly eſteemed by his regiment and all who knew him.

After a long and painful illneſs, aged 28, at the houſe of Sir W. Pulteney, bart. at Weymouth, the wife of John M. Wood, eſq. daughter of the Rev. Edward Dane, of Shrewſbury, and niece to Lord Kinnaird and Sir W. Pulteney.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the wife of John Middleton, eſq. of Shanford-houſe, near Wincheſter.

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, after a few days illneſs, aged 69, the widow of W. Ward, eſq. late of the General Poſt-office.

In Grafton-ſtreet, the relict of Thomas Cuffe, eſq. of Grange, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, daughter of Edward Herbert, eſq. of Muckruſs, co. Kerry, and mother to the Counteſs of Farnham.

28. In Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of R. Harris, eſq. of Eſher, co. Surrey.

In his 16th year, the eldeſt ſon of Beeſton Long, eſq. of Sutton, Surrey.

Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Mace, of Lincoln, formerly in trade at York.

At Leiceſter, after ſeveral days illneſs, in his 76th year, Wm. Smart, gent. the laſt male branch of an antient and reſpectable family, formerly ſettled in Leiceſter foreſt and at Thurlaſton, in that county. He was a ſincere friend, a good landlord, and a kind maſter. He uſed an ample fortune in a manner creditable to himſelf and beneficial to ſociety, being ever anxious to encourage the induſtrious, relieve the poor, and ſuccour the diſtreſſed; to all of whom he was a true friend and liberal benefactor.

March ..... At her houſe at Elford, co. Stafford, in her 87th year, Mary dowager Viſcounteſs Andover. She had lived ſecluded from all ſociety, but that of her relations and moſt intimate friends, for the laſt 20 years; and has died immenſely rich, both in landed and perſonal property. The amount of the latter is unknown. Her landed property was the gift of her ſon, the Earl of Suffolk, for her life, and entailed on his ſiſter, the Hon. Mrs. Howard. Of her perſonal property a conſiderable part came to her as one of the heirs-at-law of the rich Mr. Jennens, of Acton-place (vol. LXVIII. 627, 755). During the courſe of her long life ſhe was univerſally reſpected, and diſpoſed more liberally, and without oſtentation, of larger ſums to thoſe whoſe comfort ſhe wiſhed to promote, or whoſe wants required aſſiſtance, than, perhaps, were ever given before by any individual. She was ſiſter to the late Earl of Aylesford, and married William Lord Viſcount Andover, ſon of Lord Suffolk, who died before his father. Her children by him were, the Earl of Suffolk, formerly ſecretary of ſtate, and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, married to the Hon. Richard Bagot, now Mr. Howard, brother to the late Lord Bagot. Lord Suffolk, in 1777, married his firſt couſin, Lady Charlotte Finch, eldeſt ſiſter to the Earl of Aylesford. The Hon. Mrs. Howard has but one daughter to inherit the vaſt property of her grandmother, Lady Andover. A conſiderable legacy is ſuppoſed to be left to the preſent Earl of Aylesford.

Miſs Butler, ſole ſurviving niece of the wealthy and reſpectable Mrs. Porter, of St. Andrew's-ſtreet, Cambridge. While warming herſelf by the fire, which ſeemed ſufficiently guarded by a ſcreen, a chance ſpark communicated itſelf to her muſlin gown, and ſhe was very ſoon enveloped in flames. The gentleman to whom ſhe was betrothed

betrothed was the firſt perſon who heard her cries; but he arrived too late, for, before the flames could be extinguiſhed, ſhe was ſo much burnt as to expire the next morning in great agonies.

After a few days illneſs, aged 49, Wm. Young, eſq. brewer, of Iſlington road; and, three days after, in conſequence of the ſhock, his father, John Y. eſq. who had retired to Clapton.

March 1. Aged 83, Rev. George Carr, B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751; formerly tutor of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, by which ſociety he was preſented to the rectory of Swannington, Norfolk.

At Norwich, Rev. Samuel Burrough, B. A. of Caius college, Cambridge, 1741; rector of Heveningham, Horham, and Hathby, or Aſhby, Suffolk; the firſt in the gift of the Crown; the ſecond of the Vanneck, and the third of the Allin, families.

At Shere, in Surrey, in his 75th year, the Rev. George Bray, of Tower-hill, in that pariſh. He was the eldeſt ſon of Edward B. eſq. of the ſame place, who died in 1740, leaving to him, then about 12 years old, the remnant of a once very conſiderable eſtate, and two younger brothers, very ſlenderly provided for. Happily, they were under the care of a moſt excellent mother, who ſuperintended their education, and to whoſe prudent attention and conduct the future eaſe of his ſituation is to be attributed. He was placed at Rugby ſchool (then beginning to emerge from obſcurity), and thence ſent to Lincoln college, Oxford. Not aware that a fellowſhip of All Souls belonged to him of right as founder's kin, he went from college to a curacy in Gloucesterſhire; this he ſoon quitted, and came into his native county. The property came to him unincumbered with any debts that could be legally demanded; but, as his father owed money to ſeveral perſons, he determined to pay every one; but he wiſhed to do it without ſelling an eſtate which had been in his family from the reign of Henry VII. He therefore reſolved to do it out of his income, allowing himſelf no ſuperfluity till he had ſatisfied every one. He alſo acted as a father, and a moſt liberal one, to his brothers. To effect all this, the only addition he ever made to his income was the pay of an humble curate, in which capacity he acted, firſt at Puttenham, then at Oakwood chapel, and, laſtly, at Weſt Horſeley, for 50 years. He took orders from inclination; and he performed the duty of thoſe churches, with the moſt conſcientious attention, twice on every Sunday. An early deafneſs, and a diffidence which did not allow him to puſh himſelf into the notice of thoſe who could have ſerved him, prevented his getting preferment; but, on a late vacancy of a neighbouring living, it was offered to him by the patron; when his health would not permit him to accept it. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, and reſpected by all who knew him. He has left only one brother, the other having died (unmarried) ſome years ago.

At Guildford, in her 61ſt year, the wife of Mr. Pickſtone, under-ſheriff of Surrey.

At Walworth, aged 60, Mrs. Gill, ſiſter to Mr. Aſtley, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Weſtminſter bridge.

Aged 44, Mr. Richard Bullen, of Lincoln, a member of that corporation, and who ſerved the office of ſheriff of that city in the year 1786.

Of a lingering decline, aged 18, Miſs Jane Danzey, ſecond daughter of Mr. Francis D. of Pickwell, co. Leiceſter, grazier.

At Grotton, aged 23, Miſs Mumford, daughter of Mr. M. of Bricet. In a fit of laughter ſhe broke a blood-veſſel, and expired in a few minutes.

In Charles-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mr. James Balfour, late an accountant in the Bank of Scotland.

2. Mr. Randall, a malt and coal-merchant. On the carriage in which he was coming to town to market arriving at the place where he uſually ſtopped, he was found dead, ſuppoſed to have been ſuffocated in a fit of coughing.

At Camden-place, Kenſington, in her 41ſt year, Mrs. Frances Delafield, wife of J. D. eſq. of Gyfford's brewhouſe, and ſiſter to Mr. Alderman Combe.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Lewis De la Chaumette, one of the miniſters of the French church in Threadneedle-ſtreet.

Mrs. Spreckley, of Vauxhall terrace.

Aged 70, Chriſtopher Chambers, eſq. of Mincinglane, Tower-ſtreet, merchant.

In her 86th year, Mrs. Margaret Jackſon, of Old-ſtreet, ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt Methodiſt in London.

In her 78th year, the relict of Thomas Wyld, eſq. of Speen.

At Nottingham, aged 29, Mr. Edward Wilſon, linen-draper.

Of the ſtone, aged 78, Mr. Edw. Laxton, a Norwich manufacturer, of Peterborough.

In the caſtle of York, aged 85, Zachariah Manſingall, eſq.

At her houſe in St. Peter's-ſtreet, Canterbury, aged 70, Mrs. Celeſtina Collens, widow. Although poſſeſſing an income of 70l. per annum, her habits of life were ſingularly diſguſting, and her diſpoſition and peculiarities ſo eccentric, that ſhe may be truly ſaid to have verified the old adage, "de guſtibus nil diſputandum." During many years her conſtant companions were from 16 to 23 fowls, whoſe ordure defiled as well her bed and every article of her furniture as the plate out of which ſhe ate. A favourite cock, whoſe age might be calculated from his ſpurs being three inches long, and an equally-favoured rat, were, for a length of time, conſtant attendants at her

her table, each partaking of the fragments which even her penury ſhared with them; till one day the rat, not preſerving due decorum towards its rival, met his death from the hands of his miſtreſs. Her predilection for vermin prevailed ſo much, that, at her death, a neſt of mice was found in her bed. The houſe where ſhe reſided, beſides the room in which ſhe conſtantly lived and ſlept, contained two others that had not been permitted to be opened for many years. Among the bequeſts in her will are, 50l. to the Kent and Canterbury hoſpitals; the ſame ſum to the pariſh of St. Peter; 5l. to the miniſter of the pariſh for a funeral ſermon; and one guinea to each of the perſons who ſhould carry her to the grave; beſides many other legacies, generally to perſons in no degree related to her.

3. At Cortachy, in Forfarſhire, Scotland, David Ogilvie, Earl of Airly. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, David Ld. Ogilvie.

In Thaver-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, aged 76, Henry Boſtock, eſq.

John Williams, a brazier, from Bridgewater, who attended as principal evidence for Meſſrs. Harcourt and Agnew, in behalf of their petition for a new election, fell down, and ſuddenly expired, while waiting to be called before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons.

4. Lieut.-gen. Francis D'Oyley, colonel of the 15th foot. He was at the levee on the 2d; went, in perfect health, accompanied by his lady, in the evening of the 3d, to Mrs. Heberden's concert in Pall Mall; returned home to his houſe in Half Moon ſtreet, Piccadilly, this morning, and, after retiring to bed, fell into a ſwoon, and died.

At his houſe in the Eel-yard, London bridge, aged 59, Robert Vigne, eſq.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 79, the widow of Capt. John Day, ſiſter to the late Sir Matthew Featherſtonhaugh.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Stratton-ſtr. the infant ſon of Lord Pelham.

At Harrow ſchool, the Hon. Frederick Nugent, ſecond ſon of the E. of Weſtmeath.

After a lingering illneſs, the Rev. Wm. Lardner, a minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, and lately preſented to the vicarage of Seaſalter, and curacy of Whitſtaple, in Kent. He was of New college, Oxford; M. A. 1798.

Whilſt engaged in domeſtic buſineſs, in her uſual ſtate of health, at her daughter's in Mancheſter, Mrs. Joel Marſhall, of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter. She was ſeized with apoplexy, attended with the burſting of a blood-veſſel in the head, of which ſhe expired in two hours.

Aged 48, Mr. Wm. Wills, of Hull, roper.

At Baglan-houſe, co. Glamorgan, the wife of S. S. Hemmings, eſq.

At Paris, after a ſhort illneſs of the influenza, Capt. Kearney, late of the 38th ft.

5. At Bedford, of a quinſy, George Mackenzie Macaulay, eſq. alderman of Coleman-ſtreet ward, to which he was elected in 1786; and in 1790 ſerved the office of ſheriff. He was an active and intelligent magiſtrate; and poſſeſſed very ſtrong natural abilities, highly improved by a cultivated education. He had been twice married; and has left a very numerous family by each of his wives. To his widow the Corporation of London have, in a very handſome manner, unanimouſly voted an annuity of 100l.

In Sloane-ſquare, Knightſbridge, Francis David Lanzun, eſq.

After a few days illneſs, James Rowland Cæſar Durnford, eſq. of Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

At Poplar, co. Eſſex, the widow of Joſeph Hankey, eſq.

At Liverpool, of a brain-fever, Mr. Ferguſon, printer.

In the prime of life, Mr. Stephen Oliver, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Walcot, near Folkingham, co. Lincoln, leaving a wife and young family.

Deſervedly regretted, the wife of Mr. Aſtle, of St. Nicholas-ſtreet, Leiceſter.

Mr. Wm. Lacey, ſilk-dyer, of Nottingham. His wife died on the 2d.

In conſequence of an apoplectic fit, with which ſhe was ſeized on the 3d, aged 68, the wife of Mr. Henry Holmes, of Leeds.

At Kilbeggan, in Ireland, in his 40th year, while inſpecting the Iriſh yeomanry, John Carruthers, eſq. late major of the 55th regiment of foot.

6. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 45, the Rev. Thomas Bentham, M. A. rector of Swanton Newarſh cum Woodnorton, co. Norfolk, and late ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, by which Society he was preſented to both livings. His loſs is ſincerely deplored by his ſurviving friends, whoſe reſpect and affection attended him uniformly through life. His ſingular modeſty and diffidence led him to withdraw his merits from public obſervation; but he was a ſound ſcholar, a pious, beneficent, and good man. He was deſcended from a reſpectable anceſtry, originating from a place in Yorkſhire of the ſame name. His father was Dr. Edward Bentham, whoſe uſeful labours in the divinity chair at Oxford are very well known; and the juſtly-celebrated Hiſtorian of the Antiquities of Ely Cathedral was his uncle.

In the pariſh of Prees, co. Salop, aged about 43, a very ſingular character, of the name of Booth. He was by trade a cobler; had exiſted (for he could hardly be ſaid to have lived, having deprived himſelf of the common neceſſaries) upwards of 20 years in a miſerable hut, the roof of which had fallen

fallen in ſome time ago. He was about 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high; very pale and meagre; his voice weak and feminine; and had no beard, either on his lip or chin. In an old box in his poſſeſſion there were found upwards of 30 love-letters and valentines, which he had received from different females in the neighbourhood; and alſo money and bonds to the amount of near 500l.

The relict of Mr. Robert Wright, hoſier, of Nottingham.

Aged 67, Mr. Warren, maſter of the Crown inn at Empingham, Rutland.

In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, Sir James Wallace, knt. He was made a poſt-captain Jan. 10, 1771; a rear-admiral April 12, 1794; a vice-admiral June 1, 1795; and admiral of the Blue Jan. 1, 1801. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many actions; and, a few years ago, was admiral and governor of Newfoundland.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the widow of Samuel Roſſey, eſq. ſiſter of the dowager Lady Dukenfield.

7. At Wentworth, in the Iſle of Ely, in her 74th year, the relict of the Rev. R. Wakeling, rector of Wentworth.

At Bengeo hall, Herts, aged 78, Tho. Proctor, eſq. an eminent porter brewer.

At one o'clock in the morning, the Rev. Samuel Peach, rector of Compton-Beauchamp, Berks, and chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland. He was of Hertford college; M. A. 1769.

At Faverſham, Kent, in her 81ſt year, of a catarrhous complaint, to which ſhe had been many years ſubject, Mrs. Jacob, relict of the late Edward J. eſq. F. S. A. of that town (of whom ſee vol. LVIII. p. 1127). By his firſt wife, Margaret, daughter of John Rigden, eſq. of the city of Canterbury, Mr. J. had one daughter, who died an infant. By his ſecond wife (the ſubject of this article), Mary, only daughter of Mr. Stephen Long, of Sandwich, he had eleven children, of whom ſix died in their infancy, and five are now ſurviving, viz. 1. Edward, of Faverſham; 2. Stephen-Long, M. A. vicar of Walderſhare, and perpetual curate of Whitfield, in Kent, who married Eliza-Suſannah, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. James Bond, vicar of Aſhford, in Kent, and has iſſue; 3. John, of Roath court, co. Glamorgan, who married Anna-Maria, daughter of George Le Grand, eſq. ſurgeon, of Canterbury, and has iſſue; 4. Anne, married to Thomas Bridges, eſq. now of Kymmin cottage, in Glamorganſhire; and, 5. Mary.

At the houſe of Mr. Hamſtede, in Panton-ſquare, the widow of John Taylor, eſq. of Filher-row, Scotland.

Suddenly, at his apartments in the King's mews, Mr. John Smith, many years coachman to her Majeſty.

Suddenly, at her houſe at Knightſbridge, Mrs. Ellis.

In Gower-ſtreet, Wm. Robinſon, eſq. of Abinger-hall, Surrey, and late commodore of the Eaſt India Company's marine ſervice at Bombay.

8. At Brentley-hall, Suffolk, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Goate, ſiſter of Col. G.

Of a decline, aged 18, the eldeſt daughter of Paul Webſter, eſq. of Derby.

At Friſby-on-the-Wreak, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Maning, widow, late of Hoddeſdon, Herts.

At Peterborough, aged 48, Mr. Marſhall, grocer.—Alſo, Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Mr. L. druggiſt.

Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Champney, of Market-Raiſin, co. Lincoln.

At Holloway-down, co. Eſſex, aged 72, David Mitchell, eſq.

At Enfield, Middleſex, the wife of Mr. Leach, ſhopkeeper; and, on the 16th, his youngeſt ſon's wife.

At her houſe in Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Lady Gibſone, relict of the late Sir John G. bart. of Pentland, and ſiſter to Charles Watſon, eſq. of Slaughton.

At his town-houſe in Cleveland-row, about half paſt 3 o'clock in the morning, after a ſhort illneſs from a cold, which brought on the complaints accompanying the influenza, Francis Duke of Bridgewater, Marquis of Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, Viſcount Brackley, and Baron of Elleſmere, of Worſley, in Lancaſhire, and Aſhridge, Bucks. He was born May 21, 1726; and ſucceeded the late Duke, John, his brother, in 1748; and remained unmarried. Of thoſe illuſtrious characters that have done honour to the Britiſh peerage, the Duke of Bridgewater deſerved to be placed in the firſt rank. That time and fortune which too many others have devoted to purpoſes, if not injurious to ſociety, at leaſt uſeleſs, his Grace ſpent in purſuits that entitle him to be called the benefactor of his country. By his active ſpirit, and his unſhaken perſeverance, he amaſſed immenſe wealth. But the publick grew rich with him; and his labours were not more profitable to himſelf than they were to his country. His return to the income-tax was 110,000l. a-year; the greater part acquired by his own exertions, and derived from circumſtances of the higheſt benefit to the nation. He was the third Duke of Bridgewater; and, dying without iſſue, the dukedom becomes extinct; but the earldom of Bridgewater devolves to Lieut. gen. W. J. Egerton, eſq. of Groſvenor-ſquare, M. P. for Brackley, co. Northampton. The late Duke was the fifth ſon of Scroop, firſt duke of that name, by Lady Rachel Ruſſell. His Grace had rendered himſelf conſpicuous by being the patron, and, it may be ſaid, the father, of a moſt important public undertaking, which muſt, in the end, be attended with the greateſt national benefit. He was the firſt man who coun-

t nanced

nanced the plan, and ſupported the expence, of cutting a navigable canal in the kingdom. This great plan he had digeſted in his mind before he was of age, and, as ſoon as he came in poſſeſſion of his fortune, proceeded to put it in execution. Among other eſtates of which the Duke came into poſſeſſion, he had one at Worſley, in the county of Lancaſter, rich in coal-mines, but which, on account of the expence of land-carriage, although the rich and flouriſhing town of Manchester was ſo near, was of little value. Deſirous of working theſe mines to advantage, he formed the plan of a navigable canal from his own eſtate at Worſley to Manchester. Accordingly, in the ſeſſion of parliament 1758-9, the Duke applied for a bill to make a navigable canal from Salford, near Manchester, to Worſley, on his own eſtate. His Grace met with great oppoſition in its paſſage through the two houſes; and it would now appear inconceivable that ſuch ſtrong prejudices ſhould have been entertained againſt a plan of public utility, ſo apparently advantageous. The Duke, however, ſucceeded, and immediately ſet about his work, which appeared to promiſe ſo well, that the next year he applied for another act to enable him to extend the line, and to paſs from Worſley over the river Irwell, near Barton bridge, to Manchester. His Grace was not remarkable for any active part in politicks, though he ſometimes appeared in the Houſe of Lords on party-queſtions. He generally followed the politicks of his relation, the Marquis of Stafford. But he was a noble patron of many great national inſtitutions. To the Loyalty loan he ſubſcribed 100,000l. all in ready money, at one time. He has died amazingly rich, worth large ſums of ready money. He was remarkable for carrying his own wine with him when he travelled; and was very nice in his food. By his will he has left moſt of his houſes, his plate, his pictures, valued at 150,000l. and his eſtate lately purchaſed at Woolmers, in Hertfordſhire, to Earl Gower, together with his canal property in Lancaſhire, which brings in from 50 to 80,000l. per annum. All this property is entailed on Earl Gower's ſecond ſon, Lord Francis Leviſon Gower; the firſt ſon will inherit the Marquis of Stafford's eſtates. To Gen. Egerton, now Earl of Bridgewater, he bequeaths the eſtate of Aſhridge, in Hertfordſhire, and other eſtates in Bucks, Salop, and Yorkſhire, to the amount of 30,000l. per annum. About 600,000l. in the funds he has left chiefly to Gen. Egerton, and partly among the Counteſs of Carliſle, Lady Anne Vernon, and Lady Louiſa Macdonald, the Chief Baron's lady; all of whom were his relations. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning of the 16th his remains were removed for interment in the family-vault at Little Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire. The funeral was conducted in the plaineſt manner, according to his Grace's requeſt. The proceſſion moved from Cleveland-row in the following order: A hearſe and feathers with ſix horſes; his Grace's carriage with ſix horſes; three mourning-coaches with ſix horſes to each; ten out-riders; and the uſual retinue of mutes and other attendants.

9. At his houſe in New North-ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, aged 68, John Hingeſton, eſq. of the Curſitor's office, whoſe death will be much lamented by all who knew him, for, it may be truly ſaid of him, that he took pleaſure in doing good. He was the oldeſt ſurviving curſitor, and appointed by Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Anna-Maria Shipley, daughter of the Hon. George Mordaunt, and widow of Jonathan late Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

The wife of Edward Corbet, eſq. of Ynyſymaengwyn, co. Merioneth, and mother of Mrs. Powell, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

At Mr. Dinwiddie's, on Hackney terrace, in her 78th year, the relict of John Wilkinſon, eſq. of Pool, in Yorkſhire, mother of Mrs. D.

In Devonſhire-place, Wm. Paterſon, eſq.

In High-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 78, Wm. Morris, eſq.

While on a viſit to his brother at Coldham, near Wiſbech, Mr. James Sculthorpe, of Water-Newton, farmer and grazier.

Aged 46, Mr. Francis Epworth, of Market-Raiſin, co. Lincoln.

In his 79th year, Mr. John Cogman, farmer, of Caiſtor, Norfolk; and, on the 12th, aged 29, Mr. Wm. Cogman, his ſon.

At Lynn, in her 89th year, the relict of Robert Glover, eſq. of Barwick-houſe, co. Norfolk.

10. At Newark, co. Nottingham, aged 91, Mr. John Robinſon.

The wife of Mr. Weldon, draper, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.—In St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 33, Mr. Rd. Silmore, late game-keeper to the Marquis of Exeter.

At his father's houſe in York-place, aged 4 years, Maſter Frederick Traverſon Colyear Popham, ſecond ſon of Sir Home P.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, after many years illneſs, Mrs. Hungerford, relict of George Walker, eſq. She was ſiſter and coheireſs of Lumley Keate Hungerford, eſq. of Studley-houſe, Wilts, and grand-daughter of Sir George Hungerford.

In Grafton-ſtreet, the relict of Samuel Beachcroft, eſq. of Great St. Helen's.

The wife of Richard Minſhull, eſq. of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At his houſe in the Adelphi, Henry Fearon, eſq. member of the Royal Corporation of Surgeons, and ſurgeon of the Surrey Diſpenſary. He was a gentleman be-

left

leſs diſtinguiſhed for his profeſſional abilities than for his private virtues, and, in particular, his humanity, charity, and benevolence. He died in affluent circumſtances, the fruits of his own induſtry and perſeverance. His remains were interred at Mary-la-Bonne. The funeral was attended by a concourſe of lamenting friends and a number of medical gentlemen of high character, who wiſhed to pay this laſt tribute to his memory.

11. George Wade, eſq. of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

In his 29th year, Mr. Wm. Moore, jun. of Ludgate-ſtreet.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, in his 72d year, Robert Bromley, eſq. late of Abberley-lodge, co. Worceſter.

At Hammerſmith, aged 76, Dr George Young, phyſician to his Majeſty's hoſpitals in the Weſt Indies.

At Bruce caſtle, Totenham, the wife of Richard Lee, eſq. banker, Lombard-ſtreet.

At Pentonville, in her 83d year, the relict of Matt. Morthland, eſq. of Rindmur.

At his father's houſe in Berkley-ſquare, aged 10 years and 4 months, Maſter John Shee, third ſon of Sir George S. bart.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 71ſt year, the Hon. Julian Howe, ſiſter to Viſcount H.

Aged 33, the wife of Mr. George Dawes, of Rood-lane, wine-merchant.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Anne Strutt, of Sloane-ſtreet, Cheſſea.

In St. George's-row, Hyde park, aged 73, James Powis, eſq. formerly an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary at Newington-Butts.

At Sleaford, aged 71, the widow of William Bury, eſq. of Linwood grange.

In his 78th year, in the literal as well as titular ſenſe of the words, the Right Hon. Gen. Warde, of inviolable diſintereſted integrity, public and private, colonel of the 4th reg. of dragoon-guards, whoſe benefactions were ſcarcely leſs ſecret than extenſive.

12. In Sloane-ſquare, John Galland, eſq.

At Gen. Gwyn's, in the King's mews, Mrs. Horneck, mother of Gen. Horneck and Mrs. Gwyn.

The relict of William Offley, eſq. of Great Ormond-ſtreet.

At Hampſtead, in her 72d year, the relict of Gerard Howard, eſq. late in the commiſſion of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Middleſex.

At Hackney, in her 24th year, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Toulmin, ſurgeon, and dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Van Eſſen. [See vol. LXVII. p. 352.]

At Forty-hill, Enfield, Mrs. Jarvis, relict of Mr. J. who died May 9, 1801, aged 81.

Aged 75, lamented by all who knew him (at the houſe of his brother, Charles James, eſq. on Croom's hill, Greenwich), John James, eſq. of Eſſtead, Surrey. He was formerly ſurgeon of St. Luke's hoſpital; and retired, many years ago, from practice, to Godalmin, in Surrey.

Aged 60, Mrs. Hurton, of Waddington, near Lincoln.

At Hull, aged 81, Mr. Joſeph Cornelius, late a landing-waiter there.

13. Mrs. Wolſe, of the Hay-market.

At Long Claxton, co. Leceſter, the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. Converſing with ſome of his friends, who called on him in their way to church, he obſerved, the time was expired, immediately roſe from his chair, dropped down, and died inſtantly. It is ſomewhat remarkable that Mr. C. on the preceding Sunday, preached from theſe words, "Brethren, the time is ſhort." In his diſcourſe he particularly noticed the many ſudden deaths that had occurred, and earneſtly exhorted his hearers to be ready for the ſolemn event.

In his 61ſt year, after a long indiſpoſition, Theophilus Davye Garencieres, eſq. one of the aldermen of York, who ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1789, and of lord mayor in 1796.

Aged 22, Mr. Joſeph Headley, ſon of Mr. John H. of Hull, and late of the univerſity of Cambridge.

At his lodgings in Mancheſter, G. Walmſley, eſq. late of the 11ſt (or Royal) dragoons, in which regiment he had faithfully ſerved his country 45 years.

At Richmond, Surrey, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. Knight, late a woollen-draper in the Strand.

In Sion-ſquare, aged 69, Mr. Richard Welles, formerly a ſtationer in Cornhill.

At the Rev. Wm. Holmes's vicarage-houſe at Cripplegate, Wm. Emes, eſq. late of Elvetham park, Hants, an eminent land ſurveyor, and father of Mr. E. engraver.

Mr. Burgeſs, many years proprietor of the Yorkſhire Stingo, at Paddington.

Mr. Chinnery, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Saltoun-hall, in Scotland, General Henry Fletcher.

14. In Finſbury-ſquare, in his 70th year, Robert Steel, eſq.

In George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Mrs. Lowth, relict of the late Biſhop of London, and only daugh. and heireſs of Lawrence Jackſon, eſq. of Chriſt Church, co. Southampton. She was highly reſpected, and is deeply deplored, by her ſurviving family and numerous friends.

At Mr. Agnew's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, Robert Stevens, eſq. colonel of the Eaſtern regiment of Somerſetſhire yeomanry cavalry, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the firſt to raiſe ſuch corps in the county of Somerſet, and thereby ſet an example to others throughout the kingdom, in ſupport of the executive power againſt the daring attempts of the diſaffected. Loyal and faithful to his king and country, he proved himſelf, upon all occaſions, a moſt active and zealous officer; and has left numerous and reſpectable friends to regret his death.

At

At Mrs. Lorimer's houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-road, Mrs. Atcheſon, eldeſt ſiſter of Mrs. L. and relict of the late Mr. A.

At Exeter, Henry-Frederick Arbouin, eſq. of Mincing-lane, merchant.

Aged 69, Mr. Lowe, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He was a facetious companion, and author of the notes to Harrod's Hiſtory of Stamford.

At Windſor, aged 13, the ſecond daughter of Stephen Round, eſq.

15. At his houſe in Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, aged 64, of an aſthma, Mrs. Anne Butler, wife of the Rev. Weeden B. Of character and temper the moſt unaffuming; of aſſiduity, in promoting the comforts of all around her, the moſt tender and unwearied; her life and conduct, in every relation, were truly exemplary. Patient, calm, contented under various ſevere trials of ſickneſs and pain; and perfectly reſigned, upon Chriſtian principles, to the Will of infinite Wiſdom and Mercy. To her ſurviving relatives be this the laſting conſolation, which, alone, can reconcile their hearts to ſuch a loſs.

In Upper Brook-ſtreet, the relict of Sir Thomas Head, knt. of Langley-hall, Berks, and daughter of Thomas Holt, eſq. of Redgrave, Suffolk.

At Abbot's-Langley, Herts, the widow of John Cope Freeman, eſq.

Mr. Barclay, of the Hay-market, wax-chandler.

Mr. Philip Moore, of Doctors Commons.

In his 73d year, Mr. James Poultney, of Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate.

At Huntingdon, after a very ſhort illneſs, the Rev. James Mackintoſh, rector of Papworth St. Agnes, co. Cambridge, in the gift of the Pigot family.

At Sandwich, in Kent, in his 68th year, much and deſervedly lamented, William Boys, eſq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons; fellow of the Antiquarian and Linnean Societies; and author of the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Sandwich, 1792," 2 vols. 4to, and a thin volume of a neat Collection of minute and rare ſhells diſcovered on the ſand of the ſea-ſhore near Sandwich, about 1784; of whom we hope to be enabled to give a more particular account in a future number.

At Bath, Elias Tuckett, eſq. of Totenham. Alſo, the wife of Stephen Comyn, eſq.

At Old Brentford, in his 85th year, Mr. Thomas Stump, who carried on the buſineſs of a brewer there for near 60 years.

At his houſe in Buccleugh place, Edinburgh, David Geddes, eſq. deputy auditor of exciſe for Scotland.

16. Of a fever, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Webb, of Taviſtock-row, Covent-garden; and alſo his infant daughter.

At his father's houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, of a fever, aged 23, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. Smyth, bart. of Hill-hall, Eſſex.

In Devonſhire place, Wm Paterſon, eſq.

At Lenton, the relict of Mr. Joſeph Trentham, hoſier, of Nottingham.

At Reigate, Surrey, in his 82d year, Mr. Geo. Vanx, of the ſociety of Quakers, and formerly an apothecary in Pudding-lane.

At Caſhiobury, Herts, in her 34th year, the wife of John Claridge, eſq. of Pall Mall, land ſurveyor, and author of ſome valuable agricultural reports.

Aged 60, Mr. Jn. Wall, of Kilburn, Middleſex, late a butcher in St. James's market.

In Hampton-wick, Peter De la Rive, eſq. many years a reſpectable London merchant.

In Portland-ſtreet, Portland-place, aged 72, Wm. Wrangham, eſq. formerly governor of the iſland of St. Helena.

At his ſon's houſe in Chancery-lane, Wm. Derbyſhire, eſq. of Brackley.

The widow of the Rev. P. Whalley.

17. Of a decline, Mr. Fearne, maſter of the General Wolfe's Head public-houſe in Quebec-ſtreet, Oxford-road.

At his father's houſe at High Wycombe, aged 34, the Rev. Richard Welles, M. A. of Univerſity college, Oxford, 1792, and only ſon of Samuel Welles, eſq. His uncle, Richard W. eſq. of Sion-ſquare, having died on the 13th (ſee before, p. 292), his body was privately removed to the family-houſe at Wycombe, and their remains were interred together, on the 24th inſtant, in the vault beneath the communion-table in the chancel (the chancel being the property of the Welles family). Every token of reſpect was paid to the deceaſed by an unuſual attendance of the moſt reſpectable families in the neighbourhood, who aſſembled at the houſe on the mournful occaſion. The pall of the Rev. Richard Welles was ſupported by the Rev. Wincheſter Lewis, the Rev. John Mountfort, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, the Rev. Joſeph Harris, the Rev. Stephen Gage, and the Rev. Mr. Wells. The pall of Mr. Richard Welles was ſupported by Capt. Hazard, Lieut.-col. Clarke, Robert Naſh, Benjamin Blackden, Iſaac King, and John Hicks, eſqrs.—Samuel Welles, eſq. the venerable father of the Corporation of Chipping-Wycombe (which ranks amongſt its aldermen the Marquis of Lanſdown, the Earl of Wycombe, and Robert Waller, eſq. formerly M. P. for the borough), is now the laſt male of that very antient, opulent, and reſpectable family, who have been impropriators of the pariſh ſince the diſſolution of the monaſteries by the laſt Henry, and have ſerved public offices in the borough from the firſt year of the reign of Edw. VI.

18. At Brompton, deſervedly regretted, David Heatly, eſq. agent-victualer, during the late war, at Liſbon and in the Mediterranean ſeas.

In Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 78, John Pratt, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex.

At

At his apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, Lieut. Anthony Fortye, the oldeſt lieutenant in his Majeſty's navy.

19. At Bath, Robert Johnſon, eſq. of Ermel caſtle, co. Tipperary.

21. At Wandſworth, Surrey, aged 40, H. Benge, eſq. late of the royal navy.

At Chiſwick, in his 76th year, the Hon. Thomas Walpole, ſecond ſon of Horatio firſt Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, co. Norfolk; born Oct. 25, 1727.

In Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, in his 70th year, John Pardon, eſq. treaſurer of the county of Surrey.

At Twinſted-hall, near Sudbury, Suffolk, about two o'clock in the afternoon, while ſitting in his chair, aged 72, Sir James Marriott, knt. maſter of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, late judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and alſo late M. P. for Sudbury, which he repreſented in two parliaments.

22. In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the wife of David Scott, eſq.

At his houſe in the Creſcent, the wife of Alderman Flower.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, in his 75th year, Edward Leeds, eſq. of Croxton, co. Cambridge, one of the maſters of the Court of Chancery. He was the eldeſt ſon of Edward L. eſq. of Croxton, ſerjeant at law, by Anne third daughter of Joſeph Collet, eſq. of Hertford caſtle, and formerly governor of Fort St George, in the Eaſt Indies. He was born Nov. 30, 1728, and died a bachelor and inteſtate. His real eſtates deſcend to his brother, Joſeph L. eſq. of Croydon; and his perſonal property will be divided between his brother and his nephew, Nathanael Barnardiſton, eſq. of Barton, in Suffolk.

At his houſe in Lower Brook ſtreet, Henry Berkeley Portman, eſq.

On Barnes terrace, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hunt; and, on the 24th, Mrs. Waring, her only daughter, widow of Mr. W. ſurgeon to St. Thomas's hoſpital.

23. At his parſonage-houſe at New Brentford, in his 62d year, the Rev. John Randall, 25 years miniſter of that chapel, ſuppoſed to be worth 200l. a year, in which he ſucceeded Mr. John Horne Tooke. The gift of it is in the Rev. G. H. Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, Middleſex, which rectory is in the patronage of the Biſhop of London.

24. The wife of Richard Stert, eſq. of Clifford-ſtreet.

At her houſe in Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, aged 69, Mrs. Gaſkell, relict of Peter G. eſq. of the city of Bath, and only daughter of Wm. Penn, eſq. late of Shannagarry, co. Cork, Ireland, the grandſon and heir of William Penn, the founder and proprietor of the city of Philadelphia and province of Pennſylvania, in America.

At Shepherd's-mill-lodge, Harefield, Middleſex, the wife of John Callan, eſq.

26. In his 45th year, much lamented, Mr. B. B. Evans, of the Old Jewry.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Weſt Indian—Love and Magick.
3. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
4. Douglas—Ditto.
5. The Belles' Stratagem—Ditto.
6. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.
7. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
8. The Count of Narbonne—Ditto.
10. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
11. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.
12. Othello—Ditto.
13. The Count of Narbonne—Ditto.
14. The Buſy Body—Ditto.
15. The Jew—Ditto.
17. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
18. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
19. The Orphan—Ditto.
20. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
21. Cymbeline—Ditto.
22. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
24. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
25. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
26. The Merry Wives of Windſor—Ditto.
27. The Buſy Body—Ditto.
28. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
29. *Hear Both Sides*—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
31. Ditto—Love and Magick.

Feb. 1. Ditto—Ditto. 2. Ditto—Ditto.
3. Ditto—Ditto. 4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. Ditto—Ditto. 7. Ditto—Ditto.
8. Ditto—Midas.
9. The Merchant of Venice—Love and Magick.
10. Hear Both Sides—Ditto.
11. The Merry Wives of Windſor—A Houſe to be Sold.
12. Hear Both Sides—Love and Magick.
14. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
15. Cymbeline—Ditto.
16. The Beaux Stratagem—A Houſe to be Sold.
17. The Weſt Indian—Midas.
18. The Country Girl—Love and Magick.
19. *The Hero of the North*—Fortune's Frolick.
21. Ditto—The Humouriſt.
22. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
24. Ditto—The Sultan. 26. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
28. Ditto—The Citizen.

March 1. Ditto—The Anatomiſt.
3. Ditto—The Pannel.
5. Ditto—The Wedding-Day.
7. Hamlet—Two Strings to your Bow.
8. The Hero of the North—The Devil to Pay.
10. Ditto—The Child of Nature.
12. Ditto—All the World's a Stage.
14. Ditto—The Sultan. 15. Ditto—The Panel.
17. Macbeth—Fortune's Frolick.
19. The Hero of the North—The Wedding-Day.
21. King Richard the Third—Don Juan.
22. The Hero of the North—The Devil to Pay.
24. Ditto—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
26. The Way to Keep Him—A Houſe to be Sold.
28. The Hero of the North—Three Weeks after Marriage.
29. The Beaux Stratagem—Don Juan.
31. The Hero of the North—The Sultan.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Man of the World—Harlequin's Family
3. Alfonſo—Ditto. [Habeas.

4. Family Quarrels—High Life Below
5. Ditto—The Midnight Hour. [Stairs.
6. Delays and Blunders—Harlequin's Ha-
7. Family Quarrels—Ditto. [beas.
8. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Alfonso—Ditto.
11. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
12. The Man of the World—Ditto.
13. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
14. The Man of the World—Ditto.
15. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
17. Othello—Ditto.
18. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
19. Delays and Blunders—Ditto.
20. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
21. The Man of the World—Ditto.
22. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
24. Othello—Ditto.
25. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
26. Delays and Blunders—Ditto.
27. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
28. The Man of the World—Ditto.
29. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
31. Othello—Ditto. [tery.

Feb. 1. Family Quarrels—A Tale of Mys-
2. Hamlet—Harlequin's Habeas.
3. Family Quarrels—A Tale of Mystery.
4. Man of the World—Harlequin's Habeas.
5. Family Quarrels—A Tale of Mystery.
7. Venice Preserv'd—Harlequin's Habeas.
8. The Cabinet—Animal Magnetism.
9. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child. [tery.
10. Delays and Blunders—A Tale of Mys-
11. Man of the World—Paul and Virginia.
12. The Cabinet—The Review.
14. Hamlet—Harlequin's Habeas.
15. The Cabinet—Animal Magnetism.
16. The Suspicious Husband—The Farmer.
17. Family Quarrels—A Tale of Mystery.
18. Man of the World—Paul and Virginia.
19. The Cabinet—Modern Antiques.
21. Hamlet—Harlequin's Habeas.
22. The Cabinet—The Review.
24. The Man of the World—A Tale of
25. The Messiah. [Mystery.
26. The Cabinet—The Review.
28. Hamlet—Harlequin's Habeas. [Large.

March 1. The Cabinet—The Prisoner at
2. First Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
3. Family Quarrels—The Jew and Doctor.
4. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
5. *John Bull; or, An Englishman's Fire-side*—Two Strings to your Bow.
7. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.
8. Ditto—Selima and Azor.
9. Third Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
10. John Bull—The Farmer.
11. Fourth Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
12. John Bull—The Quaker.
14. Ditto—Paul and Virginia.
15. Ditto—The Waterman.
16. Fifth Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
17. John Bull—Cross Purposes.
18. Sixth Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
19. John Bull—The Prize.
21. The Haunted Tower—Ditto. [Ghost.
22. John Bull—*The Tragic Captive*—The
23. Seventh Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-
24. John Bull—Selima and Azor. [sick.
25. Eighth Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-
26 John Bull—The Padlock. [sick.
28. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
29. Ditto—The Deaf Lover.
30. Ninth Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
31. John Bull—The Rival Soldiers.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 22, to March 29, 1803.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 1031	1994	Males 1356	2688	2 and 5	228	50 and 60	312		
Females 963		Females 1332		5 and 10	95	60 and 70	274		
Whereof have died under two years old			575	10 and 20	85	70 and 80	182		
Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.				20 and 30	203	80 and 90	82		
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¾ per pound				30 and 40	296	90 and 100	10		
				40 and 50	335	100	1		

PRICES OF FLOUR, Mar. 28.

Fine	45s. to 48s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horse Pollard	00s. od. to 00s.
Seconds	40s. to 45s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	10s. od. to 10s. 6d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	00s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 33s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	8l.	8s. to 10l. 10s.	Sussex Pockets	8l.	8s. to 10l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	8l.	8s. to 0l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	8l.	0s. to 9l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	11l.	11s. to 14l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	8l.	0s. to 9l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 4s. od. to 7l. 0s. od.	Aver.	5l. 12s. od.
Straw	2l. 8s. od. to 2l. 19s. 6d.	Aver.	2l. 13s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Mar. 23, 1802, is 39s. 7¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. od. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. od
Mutton	5s. od. to 6s. od.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, Mar. 28, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 5d.

COALS, Newcastle 44s. 6d. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 40s od. to 0s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 78s.—Mottled, 86s.—Curd, 90s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1803.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 perCt Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Consol	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
2	Sunday																	
28	189	71⅛	71⅜	88⅛	101⅝	104⅛	20⅜	—	215½	—	—	76¾	—	—	3¾ a 4 d.	—	70⅞	17 17 0
1	189¼	71¾	71¼	87⅞	101⅜	104½	20⅜	—	216	—	—	75¾	—	—	4 a 3¼	101⅜	70⅝	17 17 0
2	189½	—	71⅛	88⅛	101⅜	104⅜	20¾	4⅝	216	—	par	—	71¾	—	3¾	—	70⅞	17 17 0
3	190	—	71⅛	88¼	101½	104⅝	—	4⅝	216½	—	1 d.	—	71½	—	4	101⅝	70⅝	17 17 0
4	193	—	71⅝	—	102	104⅝	—	4⅝	222	—	1 a 2 d.	—	71⅝	—	3¾ a ½	—	70¾	17 17 0
5		—	71⅝	—	101 a 102	—	—	4⅝	222½	—	1 a 2 d.	—	—	—	3½	—	—	17 17 0
6	Sunday																	
7	192½	—	71½	—	101½	—	—	—	221½	10a11p	1 a 2 d.	—	—	69⅞	4¼	—	69¾	17 17 0
8	189¼	—	70¾ a 69	—	100⅝	—	—	—	218¾	10a11	1 a 2 d.	—	—	—	5½ a 6½	—	68⅞	17 18 0
9	182	—	66 a 62¾	—	97½ a 94	—	—	—	211	—	2 a 4 d.	—	—	—	9 a 15 d.	—	67½	17 18 0
10	181¼	—	62½ a 64⅜	—	67½ a 96½	—	—	—	209 a 210	—	4 a 5 d.	—	—	64½	13½ 12½	—	63¾	17 18 0
11	181¼	—	64 a 62⅝	—	96½	—	—	—	209 a 208½	—	4 a 5 d.	—	—	63⅜	12¾ 14¼	—	63⅛	17 18 0
12	180	—	63 a 62¼	—	96½	—	—	—	205	—	4 a 5 d.	—	—	—	14½ a 15	—	62½	17 18 0
13	Sunday																	
14	—	—	64½ a 62⅜	—	97	—	—	—	207 a 203	—	4 a 5 d.	—	—	—	13¾ 15¼	—	—	17 18 0
15	—	—	63¼ a 62¼	—	97⅛	—	—	—	205	—	5 a 6 d	—	—	—	15 a 14	—	—	17 18 0
16	178¾	—	63⅜ a 65½	—	98⅜	—	—	—	207½	—	5 a 6	—	—	—	14¾ 12¼	—	62⅛	17 18 0
17	177½	—	65 a 67¼	—	99¼	—	—	—	211	—	5 a 6	—	—	—	12½ 9½	—	64	17 18 0
18	—	—	65 a 66	—	100	—	—	—	210 a 211	—	5 a 6	—	—	—	12½ 14 11¾	—	63½	17 18 0
19	181	—	65½ a 64½	—	100	—	—	—	210	—	4 a 5	—	—	—	11½ 13	—	637	17 18 0
20	Sunday																	
21	—	—	65⅛	—	99¼	—	—	—	—	par	4 a 5	—	—	—	12½ 11¾	—	63⅞	17 18 0
22	—	—	64⅛	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	1 d. 2 d.	3 a 5	—	—	64¼	12 13¼	—	63¼	17 18 0
23	—	—	64½	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	4 a 5	—	—	—	12¾ 13	—	63½	17 18 0
24	—	—	64½	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	4 a 5	—	—	—	12½ a ½	—	—	17 18 0
25	—	—	63⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 a 5	—	—	—	12½ 14	—	—	17 18 0
26	—	—	63¼ a 64¾	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	4 a 5	—	—	—	13½ ¼	—	—	17 19 0
27	Sunday																	17 19 0
28	—	—	65⅛	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	4 a 5	—	—	—	12¾	—	—	18 0 0

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holbourn.